THE BOOK

By W. H. (Coin) HARVEY
AUTHOR OF
COIN'S FINANCIAL SCHOOL

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By W. H. (Coin) HARVEY

Author of Coin's Financial School and
A Tale of Two Nations

Both Published in 1894

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ILL FARES

The land to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

NO THING IN USE,

By man for power of ill
Can equal money. This lays cities low,
This drives men forth from quiet dwelling place,
This warps and changes minds of worthiest stamp
Of every impious deed.

SOPHOCLES,
A Greek Philosopher.

COLUMBUS DISCOVERING AMERICA

What accounting have we to give for the opportunity offered us by the discovery of the western hemisphere?

PROLOGUE

THREE copies of this book will be placed in the vault of a reinforced cement, concrete pyramid, now building in the Ozark mountains, with accompanying literature to aid in its translation, with the possibility that it may be found by a future civilization rising from the ashes of this civilization; if this one is to go down engulfed in a sea of prejudice and human savagery.

Geology is the most infallible historian of the Earth's surface. It, in its language, written on the stratas of the Earth's formation, gives the information to us that the Earth has been habitable for as much as 100 million years, and inhabited for untold millions of years. Prehistoric relics confirm this and tell of "prehistoric races" that have gone before us.

It is fair to presume, that some evil trait in human character, resulting in an economic poison in the construction of government and society, is the cause of the death of the civilizations that have preceded us.

What is contained in this book, learned at the proper time, before the fatal poison has gone too far, may save and help in the building of a civilization to come that will be permanent here on earth.

While three copies of this book will be placed in the Pyramid, it is herewith being published to be read by the people now living, with the hope that the information that it contains will get to, practically, all the people in the world, and that reason, truth and justice will save this civilization from perishing as others that have gone before us.

THE BOOK

CHAPTER I

THE MONEY SUBJECT

A KNOWLEDGE of the money subject is what is now most needed in the present disturbance in the world.

Civilization cannot function without money. The government, business and society cannot function without it. If all the money in the United States were destroyed tonight and we entered life tomorrow without money, a medium of exchange, there would be a total collapse. There would be no way to buy a newspaper, a magazine, to ride on a street car or railroad, to buy groceries, to pay men running the trains, or to meet payrolls in the offices and shops of all forms of industry. There would be bread riots in 48 hours in all the cities. Hence, we can understand the absolute necessity for money, a medium of exchange.

It has been wisely decided that money should be made by the government, and the next step for the government is to get it into general circulation among all the people; and when this is wisely done the government, business, society and civilization automatically function.

We all agree that the first step, the making of money, should be and is done, by the government. The second step, getting the money into circulation

among the people that it may perform its civilizing function, has been woefully misunderstood, seized upon by selfish interests and has endangered what otherwise would have been its automatic functioning.

Wisdom dictates that the government should put it in circulation by paying it out for material needed and for services in conducting the business of the government, and in building public improvements in all parts of the United States, thus getting it into circulation generally without any mortgages or bonds, tribute or interest to be paid for it. Hence, incurring no debts against the people. They having paid for it with material and services.

That too much did not thus get into circulation, thereby cheapening the exchange value of the money, the government should be constantly redeeming it with services. What is meant by this redemption system is, that the government by owning and operating the mail service, the railroads and other public utilities that are of general, common good purpose charging for its services, the money it has issued is coming back to the government in payment for services. Thus we have redemption with services, a continuous redemption system.

By this method the money is going into circulation with value received given for it in property or services; and returns to the government, value received, in services rendered by the government; with as we will see later, a profit to the government spent in public improvements—the total amount of money going out and in annually like blood circulating thru the physical body.

Instead of following this wise policy, selfish in-

terest has been permitted to seize control of this great civilizing necessity and has dictated the policy of the government as to the method by which money, a medium of exchange, is put into circulation.

Congress has passed laws providing for the government, after making the money, to turn it over to the money lenders, the bankers, who are the individual owners of the banks and interested in making profits from money for themselves. The money is turned over to the bankers at the cost of printing it, estimated at one-half of one per cent. They, the bankers, to put the money into circulation by loaning it to the people at an interest rate of 6 per cent per annum and up. And as the government needs it, loaning it back to the government at about 4 per cent per annum, taking government bonds or certificates as security.

Congress has passed another law in this connection by which the banks are authorized to loan their credit as a substitute for money for as much as ten times the quantity of money they have stored in their bank vaults. The money held by the banks to be regarded as an asset, warranting them in loaning their credit, all drawing interest the same as if it were money for as much as ten times the quantity of money they have stored in their vaults.

This law classifies the banks fixing the quantity of credit they can thus loan ranging from 7½ to 13 times the quantity of money they have stored. And, on time deposits, thirty-three times the amount of money they have hoarded. So, that the average credit, a substitute for money, they can loan, is as much or more than ten times the amount of actual money they can show they have in their possession.

Thus, by this wicked law, the banks, the money lenders, are encouraged and do hoard the money to the extent of 95 per cent of the money in existence, and, to loan credit, a substitute for money, all drawing interest.

So, this life-saving necessity to make civilization function is placing bonds, mortgages and other forms of indebtedness on the people. It must be understood that neither the government nor business can function without money; business stops without it; the people must have it, and as this substitute for money is the only thing they can get, they are compelled to borrow it.

In this way we have a nation of people bonded and mortgaged, resulting in foreclosures, bankruptcies, tenantry, people losing their homes, their business, resulting in loss of hope, crimes, suicides and a dangerous situation exciting general concern.

CHAPTER II

THE MONEY SUBJECT CONTINUED

BEFORE analyzing the money subject further, let it be said that we should have charity for those engaged in the loaning of money, or a substitute for money.

"They know not what they do," was said by an immortal MAN and it may be truthfully said now, when the same conditions exist as existed then. If we, who are now informed, had been brought up under the same environments that they have been, we would probably be engaged in the same business.

Money lending, at the time all present money lenders were born, was being practiced and was regarded as a legal and proper vocation and had been with a growing tendency to increase for about two hundred years. All previous history of the subject had been forgotten.

So that when the present money lenders were born and grew into men and women, the right to loan money was sanctioned and had been made a legal right by Man-made Laws.

So in the analysis of this subject, we should have charity for all those engaged in this practice. As a rule they are among our most honorable citizens and leaders of thought in their communities. If, after an impartial discussion of this subject, it is found that a great economic error has been made by Man-made Laws that is throttling civilization, and, if permitted to continue, will create world-wide misery, it will be time, then, to judge those engaged in

obstructing the blood in the arteries and veins of the Body Politic, and of civilization.

It has, seemingly, been born in human nature to be selfish, which has resulted in individual selfishness being crystallized into laws to promote the interest of a selfish class; and it will not be removed until education implants in the human breast the knowledge that one serves oneself best by promoting the Common Good. Out of the pains that the human race is now, collectively, as a whole, suffering, let us hope and look forward to the time when a new civilization will be born, not by a Caesarian operation—the knife—but by wisdom—a knowledge of how to do it peacefully—the ballot.

Let us appeal to these honorable men engaged in monopolizing the blood of civilization to carefully consider—and—to unselfishly study—the money subject.

As was stated in the first chapter, we have seen how the government after making the money has turned it over to money lenders, the bankers, at the cost of printing, to put it in circulation by loaning it to the people at six per cent or more, and back to the government, as needed, at about four per cent; and by the banks hoarding the money, keeping it, the actual money, out of circulation, to loan their credit for as much as ten times the money hoarded.

When this privilege is legally extended to them at a cost of about one-half of one per cent, they secure without any cost the privilege of loaning ten times the amount of the money they thus hold. They pay nothing for this extraordinary privilege on which the people pay interest on ten times the

amount of money the bankers pay the government for.

It is not generally known how the banks do this —it is done by the checking method and a book-keeping system in the banks. Say A borrows of a bank, giving note and security, $10,000. This $10,000 is credited to A on his pass book and on the books of the bank as a deposit for A to check against, no money, as a rule, passing out of the bank. Others to whom A gives checks, as a rule, are credited in the banks to the persons depositing them, for them to check against. If not in the same bank where A's deposit is, in another bank, in the banking system. At night when the bank's books are balanced A's ten thousand dollars appears as a deposit. A bank with a hundred thousand dollars in its vaults, or with sight exchange on other banks where it has cash deposited, can thus loan a million dollars, all appearing as deposits in the bank and still have its hundred thousand dollars of actual money. This is what is called the credit system— the loaning of credit for ten times the actual money hoarded by the bank on all of which the bank is drawing interest. The borrowers are paying the interest and the people are doing business on the checking system, a so-called substitute for money.

The comptroller of the currency at Washington recently announced that there was on deposit in a majority of the banks reporting deposits of fifty billion dollars and loans about 45 billion dollars. The actual amount of money in existence in the United States is about eight billion dollars, so reported by the United States Treasurer. About three billions of this is in the United States Treasury (I am using

round figures), and in the 12 Federal Reserve banks, but they count the other 5 billion dollars that is in the 30 thousand national and state banks as money in circulation when in fact as much as ninety per cent of it is stored in their vaults and not in circulation. About five billion dollars is in the banks.

So that when deposits are reported to be fifty billion dollars as much as 45 billion dollars of this is credit loaned as in the case of A. These immense deposits are referred to in the newspapers and magazines with the statement that we have prosperity as indicated by the enormous deposits of the people in the banks, when in fact, it means—debts. The more the deposits are, as reported, the more debts, an indication of a lack of prosperity.

This use of credit as a substitute for money, drawing interest, in practice by trust companies, insurance companies and others, who do not receive deposits subject to check, as is true of the banks, has swollen the use of credit loaned to the people till the maximum amount of credit of this character, in the United States, drawing interest, now amounts to about one hundred and fifty billion dollars, and the annual interest at the rate of six per cent, now amounts, annually, to about 9 billion dollars, more than all the money in the United States. The interest is not all paid in money but with more borrowed credit in the checking system, thus annually increasing the principal, rolling like a snowball, increasing in size, except as the principal may be reduced by foreclosure.

One life insurance company recently came into ownership of more than a million acres of farm land in the one state of Illinois under foreclosures.

Thus we see one dire result of this false financial system that is gravitating the wealth of the nation into the possession of the few who, as a rule, do not make a blade of grass grow or produce anything; while a majority of the people are becoming more heavily mortgaged and losing their property.

The statement that the interest-bearing debts in the United States are now about one hundred and fifty billion dollars includes national, state, county, municipal, corporate, bonds and individual mortgages and other debts—all drawing interest under a credit system legalized by Man-made Law in opposition to Divine Law that opposes usury, interest, on money. The latter, Divine Law, supported by sound unselfish wisdom. We are learning by sad experience that the Divine Law is Right.

CHAPTER III

WEALTH AND DEBTS COMPARED

WE HAVE thus far seen that money is a necessity. That business, society, government and civilization will not continue to operate, to be, to exist, without a medium of exchange. And wisdom dictates, money, a medium of exchange, should get into circulation among all the people by a method that will not incur debts against the people to get it into circulation. This may be said to be the first duty of a government, as it itself cannot exist and operate without it.

We have seen how wrong, how damaging it has been, to get a medium of exchange in circulation by the method this government has adopted. That it is destructive of the purpose for which money is made. And, how it has placed the government and the people under an enormous debt that is confiscating the property of the people, resulting in derangement of government, business and society. And by reason thereof resulting seriously in its effect on the character of the people.

We have seen that the interest-bearing debts in the United States are as much as one hundred and fifty billion dollars. The Bureau of the United States Census in 1919 issued a pamphlet entitled "Financial Statistics of States," in which the true values, fair cash value, of all property, real and personal, was, at that date, about one hundred and fifty billion dollars.

This report includes all the states except California, Pennsylvania and Delaware. Leaving these three states out, it gives the true value, cash value,

of all assessable property at one hundred and thirty-eight billion, one hundred and fifteen million, five hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

Assuming that the fair cash value of the assessable property in the three states omitted, California, Pennsylvania and Delaware, are about the same as other states of their population that are given, it will add about ten billion dollars to the one hundred and thirty-eight billion dollars, making a total of about one hundred and fifty billion dollars.

These figures were given in the year 1919 at a time when the fair cash value of all real estate and much personal property was greater than it is now. Deflation came in 1920-21 and values have not been restored since then to what they were in 1919.

We, therefore, have in the United States interest-bearing debts to the amount of as much as one hundred and fifty billion dollars, as much as the fair cash value of all assessable property in the United States.

We are having given to us, through the newspapers, higher estimates on the total wealth in the United States. This is apparently being done to bolster up the confidence of the people and to indicate to them an evidence of prosperity. An ex-President recently in a speech estimated the total wealth of the nation at three hundred billion dollars.

The ex-President, Mr. Coolidge, who made this statement, was, no doubt, taking into consideration the securities that represent the debts, as men of his class are, in the main, the owners of these debts. By adding the one hundred and fifty billion dollars of debts to the one hundred and fifty billion dollars of property subject to assessment we have about

the three hundred billion dollars he claims the wealth to be.

It is true that much of the wealth belonging to the rich, such as bonds which are exempt from taxation and other evidences of debt, escape assessment. But these are debts with a first lien on the property of the people and not a part of the assessable property that must pay these debts. And the assessable property that must, by taxation and otherwise, pay these debts, are the homes of the people, the farms of the farmers and other real and personal property belonging to the people.

Under our present financial system the total debts will continue to increase. The money itself is hoarded and business, continuing to try to function, is forced to borrow the interest-bearing substitute for money, credit, or stop, or perish, or go out of business. So, it is to be expected that interest-bearing debts will increase. Also bankruptcies, failure of the people to pay their taxes and embarrassment continue in the operation of government, municipalities and public utilities.

The debts, in the main, are a first lien on the assessable property and if foreclosed would take it all. What is being foreclosed is, as a rule, taking the property, as money among the people is now scarce, a depression in the value of property, little, and in many places, no demand for real estate with an unusual number of business houses and residences vacant. Wherever one walks up and down the streets of cities this is becoming increasingly more noticeable.

The debts in the United States referred to as

totaling one hundred and fifty billion dollars may be given in round figures as follows:

Due to the banks, fifty billion dollars.

The National Debt, seventeen billion dollars.

States, Counties, Towns, Schools and other debts of sub-divisions of government, twenty billion dollars.

Industrial Corporations of all classes other than railroads, 20 billion dollars.

Railroad Bonds, 12 billion dollars.

Real Estate Bonds and Mortgages, ten billion dollars.

Nearly all the tall, big buildings that are to be seen in all the cities come under this class. They have been, and are now being, built with borrowed capital.

This gives us one hundred and thirty billion dollars without counting in taxes eight billion dollars annually, national, state, counties, schools, roads and other sub-divisions of government, which should be estimated at 20 billion dollars, making a total of 150 billion.

And there is not counted in this estimate mortgages on personal property, debts due pawn brokers and unsecured debts to private parties.

As before stated, the annual average interest at six per cent, on this one hundred and fifty billion dollars is about 9 billion dollars, more than all the money there is in the United States. And, it is now being proposed that several billion dollars more of debts be incurred and spent in public and industrial improvements that will put men to work, creating temporary prosperity. This can be done that will create local prosperity in many places, but not a prosperity that will come to stay; and when these loans are spent, the additional borrowing will add to the weight of debt and the disaster to come.

CHAPTER IV
BANK FAILURES

A FACT that should be impressed on the minds of the money lenders themselves is that our financial system is destructive of itself.

The banks are failing on account of frozen assets and these failures are increasing annually. The comptroller of the currency, Mr. J. W. Pole, in his annual report, recently issued, gives the number of bank failures in the last nine years, prior to January 1, 1930, at five thousand banks. He says that in seven states over forty per cent of all the banks in those seven states in existence in 1920 have failed. And in six other states between twenty-five and forty per cent have failed and over ten per cent in twenty-six states.

This report of the comptroller of the currency has been published in recent daily papers. The bank failures have been mainly in the South and West. They are now of daily occurrence—a few weeks ago twelve in one day in Oklahoma and 43 in Arkansas.

Almost in all instances the reason given is "frozen assets." What frozen assets means is that they cannot collect their loans, the debtors being unable to pay.

We have, heretofore, explained the checking system, how credit, a substitute for money, is borrowed from a bank, credited to the borrower as a deposit and checked on, and parties receiving such checks also depositing them to their credit. The banks thus

relying on their loans to come back to them by this checking system, enabling them to hold the actual money they have that is an asset authorizing them to loan as much as ten times the money they have hoarded.

But here is the difficulty that results in their money leaving them through another process in the working out of our present financial system.

The states are being drained of their money, which is going East in payment of interest on bonds and mortgages owned by Eastern money lenders, also in payment to the National Government of Internal Revenue Tax. This means interest on a proportionate part of the national debt, on money received by the railroads in passenger and freight service in such states, in payment of interest on the twelve billion dollars of railway bonds, practically all held by money lenders in the East, and on mortgages held by life insurance companies and others, in the East. And also on other debts held by money lenders in the East.

Practically all the bonds and mortgages of the states, counties, towns and municipalities, including road and school bonds, in the South and West are held by Eastern money lenders. The same is also practically true of the bonds of all the industrial corporations, all held by Eastern money lenders. Interest on all of which is going East, depleting the cash reserve of the local banks.

Trust Companies

Spotted throughout the country are trust companies making it their business to loan money to farmers and others, taking mortgages. They usual-

ly charge ten per cent interest, splitting the notes into two parts in each case, one note, secured by first mortgage for the full amount, drawing six per cent interest per annum. And the other note, secured by a second mortgage, for four per cent per annum, for the period the loan runs, making the total ten per cent. They sell the six per cent note in the East to Eastern money lenders with mortgage and abstract attached showing that the notes they are selling are first liens on the real estate mortgaged.

These notes the trust companies sell to Eastern money lenders are endorsed by the trust companies with an agreement that if not promptly paid, interest semi-annually and notes at maturity, the trust company takes them back, paying for them out of its local bank account. These notes are now rapidly becoming frozen assets, not paid by the borrower, and the trust companies having to pay them, they, too, now, are failing with all their capital originally deposited in local banks checked out to Eastern money lenders.

These trust companies have been an advantage to the local banks through money they have loaned borrowers to take up their paper in the local banks, thus transferring debts due the banks to the trust company mortgages. But it is now daily ending with frozen assets swamping the trust companies and the capital they had deposited in the local banks going East.

We thus see how the process of the banks loaning credit, the checking system, to the extent of as much as ten times the money they have hoarded, takes away the money they have in their vaults,

which they are forced to send East to meet checks payable to the Eastern money lenders. Hence, each of the five thousand banks that have failed in the last nine years holds up its hands, closes its doors and says, "It is on account of frozen assets." There are a few exceptions on account of fraud or embezzlement, but these are, comparatively, a very few. The trust companies are making the same answer as they fail.

Under our present destructive financial system, bankruptcies in business and farming will multiply and bank failures will continue. It will first sweep the South and West and Middle West, ultimately drawing closer to Wall Street and New England, where lies the head of this Octopus financial system. In the next nine years it will be more than five thousand banks that have failed.

With the truth being withheld from the people, by the silence of the newspapers and magazines, the inquiry arises, Why do they suppress these facts?

Two years ago a Congressman, concerning another subject, said if Congress would give him a committee with power to subpoena and swear witnesses, he would prove that Wall Street owned as many as one hundred metropolitan newspapers. Since then, men in Wall Street, or connected therewith, have been buying up chains of newspapers and magazines. Local papers feel that they are dependent on the local banks for money already borrowed or that they may have to borrow, and this closes their mouths.

The men throughout the country engaged in the banking business, outside of Wall Street and the

big city banks, all of whom are in danger—a danger that will close their banks—and lead to bankruptcy for them, their clientele and those dependent upon them, by awakening to the situation, can conserve their strength and exert a manly and moral influence that will break this silence and let the truth get to the people.

Knowing, as we do, the influence of the local bankers to mold public sentiment, it may be said, now, in this crisis, that unless they come over into the ranks of the educated, intelligent and righteous people who are trying to cure the ills of civilization —we are lost. Unless they come quickly the destruction and demoralization attended with the breaking down of character will become so great, will give rise to such confusion—it will be too late.

With an awakening of these honorable men, men of influence, who have the unselfish wisdom to grasp the truth when laid bare, we can redeem this republic and revive the fundamental principles of free government.

To them the God of humanity and all that is pure and noble in the human race makes this special appeal.

CHAPTER V

WHY RAPID INCREASE IN INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES?

THE STATEMENT IS MADE THAT under the present financial system in the last forty years greater progress has been made in discoveries and inventions than in all the previous history of the world.

This is true. But the same result could have come under a proper financial system, without the disaster and world wreckage that the system we have is bringing upon us.

When the money power, by legislation, put in operation the use of a substitute for money by which the country was flooded with a medium of exchange that took the place of actual money, it created a prosperity that set the wheels of industry spinning, awakened the inventive genius of tens of thousands, for whose services and discoveries there was a medium of exchange to reward them.

Thus with the increasing volume of this medium of exchange which, by habit, we call money, the results along the line of inventions and discoveries have been marvelous.

But this system that had put in circulation this substitute for money was mortgaging the people and bonding the nation, its sub-divisions of government and all forms of industry. It was gorging the republic with debt—with disaster to come that will, if not summarily overthrown, wreck and destroy all the results that have come with inventions and discoveries.

The fatal grip of the money power on the United States began with the Civil War, between the states. Prior to that time the inventions in the world, beginning with the wooden plow, came iron and other metals, the furnace and the forge, the spinning wheel and the loom, the manufacture of type and printing, steam and its adaptation to industry, the circulation of the blood in the arteries and veins in the human body, and the inventions and discoveries of many other things that were useful and beneficial, in promoting the comfort, health and happiness of the people.

The usurers, by systematic propaganda and by selfishly interesting tens of thousands of citizens as stockholders in local banks, got possession of Congress, and substituted for money the credit or checking system. And with this they flooded the country with this so-called medium of exchange.

This enabled them to hoard all the money but about five per cent, it is estimated, for change in tills and pockets of the people; and money or equivalent being essential to the government and industry, it became absolutely necessary to go to the money lenders to get the substitute, the government delivering to them its bonds, and the people giving to the money lenders bonds and mortgages, all drawing interest. And this substitute for money gradually grew in volume, answering for a medium of exchange, stimulating industry, inventions and discoveries.

But it was a form of a medium of exchange that carried within it the sting of death, that was to transfer the property of the producers to the non-producers, the riches of the nation to the idle few.

From it we learn the lesson that with a normal supply of money, a sufficiency, in circulation, that does not create debts to get in circulation, civilization will bound forward, making discoveries, promoting the health, happiness and prosperity of the people with no sting in it, no poison in it, or come back, that is to rob the people.

When unselfish wisdom gets possession of the organism of government, it will be readily seen how the government that makes the money can put it in circulation in payment for services and material it needs, and building public improvements throughout the nation, in all its parts, thus putting the money in circulation among all the people without incurring any debt. Not thinking for a moment about turning it over to banks to put it into circulation by loaning it to the people—which would be regarded as a fraudulent policy, a swindle.

It has always, and is, indispensable to a sound monetary system that there should be a satisfactory system of redemption of the money the government puts in circulation. All systems for this that have been used have proven failures, including gold and silver. For this makes them the real or actual money and their quantity is not sufficient; and the greater objection is that they can be bought up and hoarded, fluctuate in the quantity produced, and the sciences and arts, at times, using up the annual production. Unselfish human intelligence can settle this vexed subject and class it among the new discoveries.

When we get to the remedy, a proper organism of government that will banish all the ills that now afflict humanity, we will show clearly and conclu-

sively how a scientific monetary system can be established that will give the necessary volume to a medium of exchange, that will incur no debts and speed civilization forward, in an era of intellectual greatness that will make discoveries, benefiting mankind more wonderfully than those that have been made.

This chapter is written to show how a large volume of a medium of exchange by a checking system, temporarily promoted industries, inventions and discoveries. It is an object lesson, though concealing within itself the poison of death—the ultimate destruction of all the good it accomplished. From it we learn what will be the beneficial effects of a sufficiently large volume of money free from embarrassment and destructive results of the Moloch system we now have.

At the time this is written the money power is supreme and **Usury** is doing its deadly work in all the governments in the world.

Here, in the United States, congress is under the influence of the money power. A majority of its members are stockholders in banks or otherwise selfishly interested in money lending. Many of them are attorneys of banks and money lending corporations.

The daily grind of congress is on irrelevant and immaterial subjects in no way related to the great crisis that now confronts the people of this country.

It reminds one of Nero fiddling while Rome was burning.

CHAPTER VI

SHALL MUSSOLINISM RULE IN AMERICA?

AN article by Mussolini recommending a dictator in the United States has been extensively published in America. It is a specious article concealing a mailed fist.

A Leaf From History on Despotism

Swinton's Outline History of the World, page 195, says Tacitus was the great Roman historian living at the time Nero, the dictator, ruled in Rome, Italy. He quotes from history by Tacitus as follows:

> "Nero inflicted the most exquisite tortures on those men who, under the vulgar appellation of Christians, were already branded with deserved infamy. They derived their name and origin from one, Christ, who, in the reign of Tiberius, had suffered death by the sentence of the Procurator Pontius Pilate. For a while this dire superstition was checked, but it again burst forth and not only spread itself over Judea, the first seat of this mischievous sect, but was even introduced into Rome, the common asylum which receives and protects whatever is impure, whatever is atrocious. The confessions of those who were seized discovered a great multitude of their accomplices and they were all convicted, not so much for the crime of setting fire to the city as for their hatred of human kind."

It was not the Christians, but Nero who

had the fire started, to lay it on the Christians. So says the same history.

Tacitus, continuing, says:

"Some were nailed to crosses, others sewn up in the skins of wild beasts and exposed to the fury of dogs; others, again, smeared over with combustible materials, were used as torches to illuminate the darkness of night. The gardens of Nero were destined for the melancholy spectacle, which was accompanied with a horse race and honored with the presence of the Emperor," the dictator, "who mingled with the populace in the dress and attitude of a charioteer. The guilt of the Christians deserved indeed the most exemplary punishment."

The financial conditions in Rome at that time were the same as now exist in the United States. The Christians were the reformers. Christ had driven the money changers out of the Temple in Judea with a whip of cords. His followers in Rome were preaching Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men, opposing wars and USURY, interest on money.

ST. PETER

The Apostle Peter, announcing to the public a vision, said:

"And in another great lake, full of pitch and blood and mire bubbling up, there stood men and women up to their knees; and these were the USURERS and those who had taken interest * * *" See the Apocalypse of Peter, Ante-Nicene Fathers, Vol. 9, page 146.

The Apostle Paul, relating his vision, said:

"And I saw another multitude of pits in the same place, and in the midst of it a river full of a multitude of men and women, and worms consumed them. But I lamented and sighing asked the angel and said: Who are these? And he said to me, 'These are those who exacted interest on interest and trusted in their riches and did not hope in God that he was their helper.'" See Ante-Nicene Fathers, Vol. 9, page 160.

ST. PAUL

The Apostles Peter, Paul, Stephen and James were killed.

"Peter is struck (legs broken), Stephen overwhelmed by stones, James is a victim at the altar and Paul is

beheaded." See Ante-Nicene Fathers, Vol. 3, page 648.

"Paul's Epistle to Timothy was written in prison at Rome, the shadows of approaching death hovering around him." (See Dickson's Indexed Bible, page 17.)

All these horrible acts of depotism were committed by the Gentiles in Rome, ITALY. The Christians were the reformers and they were maligned, ridiculed and lied about until the people believed what was said against them, as reformers of today are being misrepresented to create a public sentiment that will warrant their punishment and imprisonment if a dictator rules.

The oligarchy of Selfish Wealth continued to rule in Rome till:

> "Cities were sacked, fortresses leveled, churches burned, monasteries of both sexes destroyed, the fields wasted and the country abandoned so that wild beasts supplied the place of men, are facts which no sophistry can invalidate." (See Europe in The Middle Ages, by Dunham, Vol. 1, page 229.)

MUSSOLINI, at Rome in Italy, a new dictator, has begun by imprisoning, without trial by court or jury, thousands of intelligent, patriotic citizens on the barren and rocky islands of Sicily.

And with a gloved hand, specious words, concealing the mailed fist, is recommending a dictator for the United States.

CHAPTER VII

MUSSOLINISM CONTINUED

THE MUSSOLINI article recommending a dictator for the United States was published in all the newspapers of the "North American Newspaper Alliance, **The Kansas City Star,** and other newspapers," so says the caption at the head of the article in **The Kansas City Star.** It is worded in the same specious argument that preceded the naming of a dictator, Augustus Caesar, at the fall of the Roman Republic. Augustus Caesar was the first dictator, 27 years before the coming of Christ, then came Nero of whom we have spoken.

Mussolini, in that same deceptive language that has preceded the coming of all dictators, says in part:

> "A dictator must govern keeping before him the central motive of the greatest good for the greatest number . . . The business and financial worlds are full of dictators. Why? It is because the owners of these businesses have discovered that there cannot be division of authority or division of responsibility in the direction of their affairs. We have only to cite the gigantic combinations of capital in the United States to understand how efficiently dictators work in business. I am sure that Mr. Ford never would have succeded in producing for the world more than 15 million motor cars had he not been master of his giant organiza-

> tion, nor would the various coal kings, steel kings and BANKING kings have been able to achieve their mighty powers without full authority over and full responsibility in their particular fields. And I can see how running a government is much like running a giant business . . . It works just as well in government as in business . . . A parliamentary government delays and postpones, discusses and rejects, obstructs and induces stoppage. It stalls the engine. It puts the brake on when the machine is tugging uphill. It makes things harder and harder."

From this we get what dictatorship means in coming to the support of the industrial, steel, coal and BANKING kings. That it will represent the oligarchy of riches that has and is monopolizing the opportunities and wealth. The few to own practically all with ninety per cent of the people to become bond and mortgage slaves. It means that the money power that now controls our financial system is to continue with its blighting influence and destructive results.

It can be seen that this wicked combination of wealth that has been built up and profited by selfish class legislation is behind this propaganda for a dictator.

It means, if it comes, the overthrow, the suppression of free speech, free press and the right of the people to peacefully assemble to petition Congress for the correction of their grievances as now provided for by the Constitution of the United States. What now appears a gloved hand will be a

mailed fist, as in the days of Nero, and a reign of terror and despotism will begin.

It is true that we now have a rotten republic, a dying democracy. It has been brought about by the influence of selfish wealth in securing Man-made Laws that has ignored the elementary principles of free government, that is confiscating the property of the people, gravitating the wealth of the nation into the possession and ownership of a selfish class of people and bringing with it a deplorable derangement of the organism of government. And which now is bringing a demand for a dictatorship to fasten, by ostracism, the chains of slavery upon the people.

As in the days of the dying Roman Republic the same specious words are being used well calculated to deceive the people who do not understand why this republic has been thrown into a turmoil of confusion of crimes, suicides, bankruptcies, distress, loss of hope, dismemberment of families, discontent and unhappiness.

Mussolini, later in his article, says how as dictator he is creating prosperity in Italy by building railways, water power development and other industries, thus indicating how the same thing can be done in this country under a dictator.

The reply to this is that he is doing it with borrowed money. As dictator the money lenders are responding to his demand for loans which means bonds and other forms of loans, all drawing interest to be paid, principal and interest, by the people of Italy and with this borrowed credit he is creating temporary prosperity in Italy.

A statistician writer in the **Saturday Evening**

Post gives the wealth of Italy at 25 billion dollars and its national debt at 12 billion 600 million dollars. In the United States the national debt of 17 billion dollars is a small part of the total debts in the United States, and the same proportion applied to Italy, interest-bearing debts of all forms, are as much as seventy-five billion dollars, fifty billion more than its national wealth, portending a condition in Italy of which its patriotic citizens are much concerned.

Mussolini is adding to these debts by making more debts with which he is doing the work he refers to. It means temporary prosperity to Italy while the money, credit, is being spent, with disaster to follow afterward. It means the fall, the collapse to come, will be the harder when it does come, which is inevitable if the present financial system is to continue, which is the same in Italy as it is in the United States.

The same thing is now being proposed in the United States. Meetings have been held at Washington, called by the President of the United States, attended by industrial captains, and the proposition is for the railways and all other forms of transportation and industry to spend in the near future something like twenty billion dollars. And it goes without saying that they do not have this twenty billion dollars, but that they are to borrow it. In a few instances they may have a balance on hand, but it is only an item of the twenty billion it is proposed to spend.

What it means is that the debts in the United States on which the people are paying interest are to be increased by approximately twenty billion

dollars to give prosperity in the United States. The remedy, thus planned, will but add to the economic disease that now afflicts the United States. It is as plain as that two and two make four that the fall will be the harder, the disaster the greater, when it comes, as it will come after the 20 billion is spent, under the present financial system.

If this system is to continue, no real remedy applied, the time will come in the United States when "cities will be sacked, fortresses leveled, churches burned, monasteries of both sexes destroyed, the fields wasted and the country abandoned so that wild beasts will supply the places of men," as it came to the people of the Roman Empire under dictatorships and the same financial system that we now have in the United States.

The remedy is simple and can bring true prosperity to the people of the United States in ninety days, to grow better and stronger month by month until we have continuous prosperity and the happiness of the people. But of this we will reach it later. It is now first important to diagnose the disease that is eating at the vitals of the Body Politic.

CHAPTER VIII

FALL OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC

SO FAR AS I can see or learn the Mussolini article extensively published in the United States has not been criticized or condemned by the press.

The Literary Digest that prints newspaper comment on all important subjects has had nothing in it. If such a bold article recommending the overthrow of the Republic and the coming of a dictator had come from a Russian or a communistic source, it would have been extensively condemned in the press and in many speeches. Nor would it have been printed by the metropolitan press.

And, if printed, would have been condemned as treasonable. Those who prompted or promoted the publication of this specious and deceiving article had, no doubt, in their minds the desire for the coming of such a dictatorship in the United States. And they are letting it soak into the minds of the people, waiting further disorganization and eruptions in this government evidenced by the disrespect for law and the crime wave that seems to be rising to tidal proportions.

The article by Mussolini has sown the seed and it is expected by the Oligarchy of Wealth to ripen in time for decisive action when the necessity for it has come.

What is necessary to prevent the overthrow of free government is the intelligent awakening of the people of the United States to the peril that now threatens them and to be informed as to the

fallacy of Mussolini's argument and the frightful danger it portends.

With the silence of the press and of the representatives of the people in Congress not a word of criticism coming from any of them, it looks doubly dangerous and it is to be hoped that the truth will get to a sufficient number of the people to arouse the press to give the people the information they should have.

To understand the cause of the ill organism in government, business and society, is for the people to know why a selfish Oligarchy of Wealth intends to fasten on them by force submission to its will.

It is also of vast importance to the people to know the history of the Roman Republic and why that republic came under the rule of dictators. The history of the Roman Republic is paralleling the history of this republic.

The history of Rome and Greece, merged in the Roman Republic, is short as compared with that of the lands south of the Mediterranean, of which the Bible brings the history.

The first authentic history of Greece begins B. C. 776. Rome began about 750 B. C. and at that time was thinly settled (Swinton's Outline History of the World, pages 130-136). Both were early organized as republics, and were nominally republics under aristocratic rule at the time they were joined together—the patricians (the rich) ruling except at intervals when the people, aroused by great crises, took charge.

Leading Events

We can glean, from the following leading events,

the struggle between the money power and the people, to the time that brings us to the advent of Christ and the momentous events coming thereafter.

In the year 594 B. C. (see Encyclopedia Britannica under Usury), **"Usury had given all the power of the state to a small plutocracy * * *.** Solon cancelled all debts made on the security of the land or the person of the debtor * * *. A severe crisis arising Solon cancelled all debts * * *." But usury was not abolished and remained to be practiced. And following Solon's "housecleaning" it ate its way back and again the Republic was rocking.

And, 367 years before Christ, to relieve the situation, under the leadership of two bold and able tribunes, Stolo and Sexitus, it was decreed that all "interest paid on debts should be **deducted from the capital,** and the residue paid in three years," and of "the public lands, hitherto practically monopolized by the rich, no man should hold more than 500 jugera (250 acres), while the remainder should be distributed in small portions among the Plebians as their own property." (Swinton's Outline History of the World, page 143.)

This plan was resisted to the utmost by the Patricians, but their efforts proved unavailing against the firmness of the tribunes, "who **prevented the election of officers and military levies.**"

A Golden Age

"From this time began a golden age of Roman politics," says history. **"Civil concord, to which a temple was dedicated, brought with it a period of**

civic virtue and heroic greatness." (Swinton's Outline History of the World, page 144.)

But this happy period was not to last; Usury had not been overthrown, merely temporized with, and it again built up a money power.

"The cause of the poor against the rich was next taken up by a noble young tribune of the people named Tiberius Gracchus, 133 B. C. (See Swinton's Outline History of the World, page 159.) He secured a law by popular vote that restored the laws last spoken of that had finally lapsed under the blows of the patricians and the work of usury. He was proceeding with other reforms when "the nobles resolved to prevent this by violence * * *." **"A body of the aristocrats with their clients and dependents then rushed among the unarmed crowd and murdered Gracchus with 300 of his adherents."** (Swinton's Outline History of the World, page 160.)

Julius Caesar, 80 years B. C., restored the land laws and for a time saved the republic from a collapse.

Republic Died 27 B. C.

The republic died 27 years before Christ, in a sea of discontent, with the aristocrats installing a dictator, Augustus Caesar, the first ruler of an empire that put in force a policy of cruelty and violence against reformers unhampered by Republican rule.

During the period of which we have been speaking the philosophers of high standing were all opposed to **USURY,** the loaning of money for interest.

What Aristotle Said

Aristotle, 350 B. C., said, "Usury is most reasonably detested, as the increase arises from the money itself and not by employing it to the purpose for which it was intended." (See Aristotle on Politics.)

The Encyclopedia Britannica says of Aristotle, "In the history of European thought and knowledge down to the period of the revival of letters the name of Aristotle was, without a rival, supreme * * *. His thoughts also were, as far as possible, the forerunner of modern science * * *. He was recognized as the strongest of the ancients."

However, the power of selfish wealth ignoring wisdom corrupted and overthrew the Roman Republic.

It must be remembered that the word "Usury" as used in the Bible and in all history up to sixty years ago, meant interest on **money**. One per cent, any per cent, meant usury as it tended to corrupt and divert money from its Divine and sacred purpose. About sixty years ago its definition in the dictionaries was changed to read, "interest in excess of the legal rate."

Under Divine Law, **any interest on money** was **Usury**, and now, under Man-made law, it is interest in excess of the rate fixed. And by practice, the legal rate is being, almost universally, ignored by discounts and other methods.

We now come to the tragic events which record the cruelty that came with the overthrow of the Roman Republic. We, who yet have free speech, have the opportunity of averting despotism and the overthrow of this republic.

CHAPTER IX

USURY

IT IS IMPORTANT at this time that the people of the United States should know more of the overthrow of the Roman Republic and the rule of dictatorships that followed.

And this information should go to the farthest parts of this republic and, if possible, reach all its people.

We have, heretofore, quoted from histories of that period of the cruelty inflicted on the Christians, who were the reformers of that time, and of the killing of the Apostles Paul, Peter, Stephen and James.

Christ was killed in Judea, at that time a Roman province, by the Jews at the order of Pontius Pilate, the Roman Procurator, a Gentile. His four apostles and thousands of other Christians were tortured and killed in Rome by Gentiles. Swinton's Outline History of the World, page 196, says, "The suppression of these reformers was political, rather than religious"; and it is but too plain that this was the truth of it.

All of the Christians were opposed to usury and were teaching, "Trust not in oppression and become not vain in robbery; if riches increase, set not your heart upon them." Psalm 62, verse 10. "The deceitfulness of riches choke the word." Matt. 13, verse 22. "And Jesus looked around about and saith unto His disciples, How hardly shall they that have riches enter into the kingdom of God." Mark 10, verse 23. "Hath given forth upon usury,

and hath taken increase; shall he then live? He shall not live; he hath done all these abominations; he shall surely die; his blood shall be upon him!" Ezek. 18, verse 13. "Thou hast taken usury and increase and thou hast greedily gained of thy neighbors by extortion and hast forgotten me, saith the Lord God. Behold, therefore, I have smitten mine hand at thy dishonest gain which thou hast made." Ezek. 22, verses 12-13. "Take thou no usury of Him or increase; but fear thy God; that thy brother may live with thee. Thou shalt not give him thy money upon usury." Lev. 25, verses 36-37. "And Jesus went into the temple of God, and cast out all of them that sold and bought in the temple, and overthrew the tables of the money changers." Matt. 21, verse 12.

The Christians in their utterances were backed by the most logical reasons and arguments of Solon, Aristotle and others, and by Divine Law; but it was a covetous age and the teachings of these reformers interfered with the purpose of the selfish rich; and with all the power that the possession of the money and wealth gave them they controlled public sentiment and tortured and killed the Christians to suppress free speech that their robbery of the people by usury might go on undisturbed.

Cato the Second, at the time of these persecutions, was asked what he thought of usury, and he replied by asking the question, What do you think of murder? See Cicero De Officiis, Peabody, Book 2, Sec. 25. He committed suicide, it is presumed, to escape the cruel methods of death being inflicted by the rulers.

Tertullian wrote the account of the killing of the

apostles that we have heretofore given. The third volume of the Ante-Nicene Fathers is the translation of his writings. In their introduction it says, "A brilliant career as a Christian * * *." Tertullian denounced usury. He claimed that the Greek copies of the Scriptures were much corrupted by heretics. He, in part, had reference to the following verse as now printed in the Bible:

"Thou shalt not lend upon usury to thy brother; usury of money, usury of victuals, usury of anything that is lent upon usury. Unto a stranger thou mayest lend upon usury." Deut. 23, verses 19-20.

Tertullian's death is wrapped in mystery. But years afterward a grave unearthed in Upper Egypt in which an apostolic manuscript was found may raise the presumption that this brilliant defender of a reform on which the civilization of a world hinged, in his old days, that he might enjoy a peaceful death, had fled from those harrowing scenes, where younger men were taking his place.

If it were not that it has been done, it surpasses belief that such cruelty and torture could be inflicted by the rulers of any government. But from it we learn how selfish men with ill gotten wealth, entrenched in power, can commit crime, including murder, to protect themselves in the possession of that which they have taken from the people by a crime within the law. It prompts the same cruel acts of the highwaymen who, in defense of stolen property, will shoot and kill those who try to take it away from them. The methods of death used by the rulers of Rome were more cruel than what

would be practiced by the robbers and highwaymen we have at this period.

We should not be deceived as to what will come to pass if we in this republic should come under the rule of a dictatorship. Free speech, free press and peaceable assembly will be suppressed by an iron hand, and those who criticize the crime within the law that has concentrated the wealth of the nation in the possession of a few non-producers will be treated with the same cruelty as it was in the Roman Empire.

At the time the Roman Republic came under the rule of the Roman Empire—dictatorship—it had a population of one hundred million people and extended east and west about 2,700 miles and north and south about one thousand miles. See Swinton's Outline History of the World, pages 182-184. During the reign of dictatorship, liberty loving and oppressed citizens were fleeing to other countries. And, finally, when the so-called barbarians of the North swept down on the Roman Empire, there were few only who were willing to defend it and many joined with the invaders in the destruction that followed. "Cities were sacked, fortresses leveled, churches burned, monasteries of both sexes destroyed, the fields wasted and the country abandoned so that wild beasts supplied the place of men, are facts which no sophistry can invalidate." See Europe in the Middle Ages, by Dunham, Vol. 1, page 229. This passage from history is repeated as it records the fate of a nation where despotism rules.

All the citizens of the United States should be admonished of the fact that we are now paralleling

the history of the Roman Republic and are at that period just previous to its being overthrown and supplanted by dictatorship, with usury eating at the vitals of the nation and selfish wealth in control of the government.

With this nation now facing a crisis, crime increasing, disrespect for law and authority, bankruptcies increasing, including municipalities, the question will come to the minds of all, What is the remedy?

To permit it to be a Dictatorship will mean the rule of the selfish rich attended with the loss of liberty, free government and a reign of terrorism that we have only to read history to see its frightful consequences.

One answer is the election of a President and Congress in 1932, with an overwhelming majority of men who are statesmen, men of wisdom and courage. The remedy will then be in their hands and it is as simple as the A. B. C.'s.

General prosperity can be brought in the United States in ninety days to grow stronger and better with an organism of government that will bring to us a perfect civilization. I shall make this plain later. But before doing so, a full analysis of the world situation, with all necessary information, should reach the people who will use the ballot.

The people should first know what the conditions are—the disease—that is eating at the vitals of the republic, to plan and provide an adequate remedy.

CHAPTER X

EVENTS COMING AFTER THE FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE

FOLLOWING the fall of the Roman Empire there was organized many separate governments. Among these Spain, Italy, Greece, France, Germany and England, all carved out of the territory of the original Roman Empire.

The histories of these nations tell us how the subject of Usury was interpreted by the governments and Christians in the centuries that followed.

It was in the fifth century that the Christian religion was accepted. For many centuries, thereafter, the Catholic church was the recognized head of the Christian religion and from it we first get the opinions of the church on this subject.

The Catholic Encyclopedia, page 235, says: "In the article, Interest, we have reserved the question of the lawfulness of taking interest on money lent; we have here to consider first, Usury as a subject of controversy; and secondly, Usury as condemned by all honest men * * *." Page 236.

"The canonical laws of the Middle Age absolutely forbade the practice."

The Lateran Council

English Economic History, by Ashley, part 1, third edition, page 149 says: "Among the canons of the great Lateran Council held by Alexander III, in 1179, one ran as follows: 'Since in almost every place the crime of usury has become so prevalent * * * we ordain that manifest usurers

shall not be admitted to communion, nor, if they die in their sin, receive Christian burial, and that no Priest shall accept their alms.' * * *" "The Pope in letters to the Archbishop of Salerno and the Bishop of Piacenza, had pronounced that usurers, and even the heirs of usurers, ought to be compelled to restore their unjust gains under similar penalties."

The same authority says: "It was at another great council, that of Lyons in 1274, that Gregory X ventured to make a fresh advance in both these directions. In one he ordains that no community, corporation or individual should permit foreign usurers," local usurers seem to have been under control, "to hire houses, or indeed to dwell at all upon their land, but rather should expel them within three months; and he forbids anyone to let houses to them."

And again: "The next canon ordained that the wills of unrepentant usurers—of usurers who did not make restitution—should be without validity."

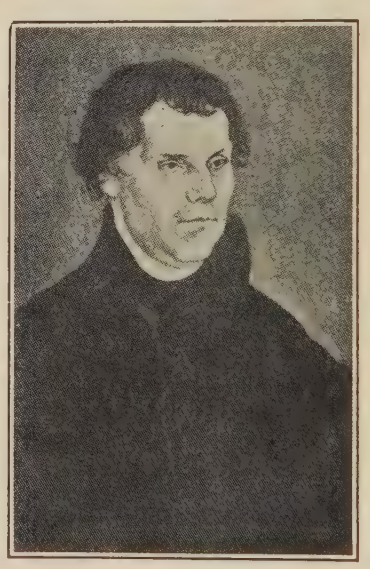
And again, same authority: "We therefore decree, with the approval of this sacred council, of Vienne, that whatever authorities, captains, rectors, counsels, judges, councilors or any others presume to make in future any statutes, either that debtors shall pay usury, or, that a usurer is not bound to restitution shall incur sentence of excommunication."

Schaff-Herzog says, "All apostolic fathers condemned the taking of usury." The Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge declares the same. Chrysostom said, "Nothing is baser in this world than usury, nothing more cruel." Elliott on Usury, page 69.

Shakespeare was opposed to usury. See Merchant of Venice.

What Luther Said

With the coming of the Protestant Religion, its leaders were outspoken in denunciation of Usury. Luther was violent in his opposition, using the strongest language he could command. He said: "Whosoever eats up, robs and steals the nourishment of another, commits as great a murder as he who carves a man or utterly undoes him. Such does a usurer, and he sits the while on his stool, when he ought rather to be hanging from the gallows." Elliott on Usury, page 71.



MARTIN LUTHER

Money-Lenders Persistent

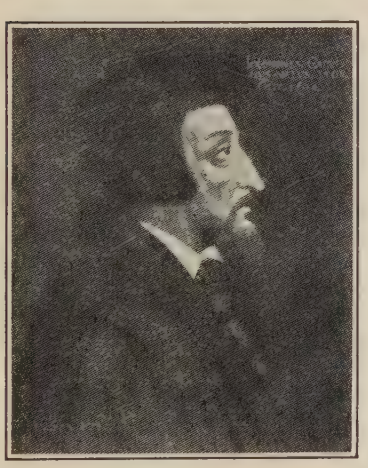
The money-lenders were ever persistent in seeking recognition, and Ashley tells us, 2nd volume, English Economic History, page 442, "Eck in 1515 made an expedition to the University of Bologna, at the expense, we are significantly told, of the great German financiers, the Fuggers."

We here see one of the agencies through which

the money-lenders have worked, the colleges and universities.

What Calvin Said

The agents of usurers had been at work on Calvin, 1509-1564, and when he thought it possible that some concession might be made to money-lending, he said: "For if we altogether condemn usuries we shall impose severer restrictions upon consciences than the Lord Himself desired; while if we make the least concession, many will use it as a pretext, and will snatch at a bridleless license, which can never afterward be checked by any moderation or exception." English Economic History, Ashley, 2nd Vol., page 459.



CALVIN

Calvin's wisdom forecasted what has happened—"given an inch they have taken a mile."

In England

Elliott on Usury, beginning on page 262 says: "In the earliest periods of which we have any records we find that the doctrine, that letting money to hire was sinful, prevailed universally over the islands of Great Britain. It was the prevailing opinion that interests, or usury, as it was then called, was unjust gain, forbidden by Divine law,

and which a good Christian could neither receive nor pay. In common law the practice of taking increase was classed among the lowest crimes against public morals. So odious was it among Christians that the practice was confined almost wholly to the Jews, who did not exact usury of Jews but of the Christians.

"The laws of King Alfred, about 900 A. D., directed that the effects of money lenders upon usury should be forfeited to the King, their lands to the lords under whom they were held, and they should not be buried in consecrated ground.

"By the laws of Edward the Confessor, about 1050 A. D., the usurer forfeited all his property and was declared an outlaw and banished from England. In the reign of Henry II, about the close of the twelfth century, the estates of usurers were forfeited at their death and their children were disinherited.

"His successor, Richard I, was yet more severe, forbidding the usurers attending his coronation, nor would he protect them from mob violence.

"During the thirteenth century the severities against the usurers were not relaxed. King John confiscated their gathered wealth without scruple. It is recorded that he exacted an enormous fine of a Jew in Bristol for his usuries and when the Jew refused to pay he ordered one of his teeth to be drawn daily until he should pay. The Jew is said to have endured the pulling of seven, but then weakened and paid the fine. It is written in the Chronicles of England, 1251 A. D., 'By such usurers and licentious liurs as belong to him the realme has alreadie become sore corrupted.'

"In the fourteenth century, under the three Edwards, the taking of interest was an indictable offense and Edward III made it a capital crime.

KING EDWARD III

"Attorney General Noy, in the reign of James I, thought the taking of money by usury was no better than taking a man's life. He said, 'Usurers are well ranked with murderers.'"

As heretofore stated, Cato II compared usury to murder. And I want to repeat and fasten on your minds what Luther, one of the great leaders of the Protestant church, said: "Whoever eats up, robs and steals the nourishment of another, commits as great a murder as he who carves a man or utterly undoes him. Such does a usurer, and he sits the while on his stool when he ought rather to be hanging from the gallows." I also repeat what Attorney General Noy of England said: "Usurers are well ranked with murderers." The saturnalia of crime that now afflicts the world confirms what was said by these men of wisdom of a former age. What they said with the many historical utterances in condemnation of usury should be recorded on the tablet of memory of all living at this time.

CHAPTER XI

USURY CAME BACK

WE HAVE heretofore recorded the severity of the edicts of the Christian Churches and especially the laws of England against Usury, any interest on the loaning of money, including the practice of it made a capital crime punishable with death. And yet, Usury came back. And to record why and how it came back to be legally recognized is an important chapter in the history of money.

At that time and previous thereto, nothing was regarded as money but gold and silver. It was believed that money had to have within itself an intrinsic or commercial value and it was determined that nothing should be money, or to be regarded as money, except coined from gold or silver, or in bars stamped as to fineness and weight.

The money lenders to meet the severity of the law against Usury combined to hoard all the gold and silver. They already had, by their usurious practice, nearly all of it in their possession and could secretly combine to bury it or otherwise secrete it, thus hoarding it. The effect of this was to paralyze business and the functioning of society. This left the governments and the people without a medium of exchange and all forms of business including the marines, the buying and shipping of products between nations was brought to a stop.

It was becoming imperatively necessary that something had to be done; the only way they could see out of it was to effect a compromise with the

Usurers and it began in the reign of Henry VIII who permitted it to be loaned at a rate of less than ten per cent. See Elliott on Usury.

Elliott continuing says, "Edward VI revised the old laws condemning interest. Mary I, next following, executed these laws with extreme severity and the Usurers again renewed the hoarding of gold and silver.

Elizabeth restored the laws of Henry VIII, in which usury less than ten per cent was not a punishable offense. This edict of Elizabeth adds: "In the interpretation of the law it shall be largely and strongly construed for the repression of Usury." This law of Henry VIII, and Elizabeth, with the rate of interest reduced, was the statute law of England until 1854, when all the usury laws were repealed.

The other nations of Europe followed somewhat the history of England in yielding to the pressure for the restoration of usury. The hoarding of the money by the Usurers had paralyzed commerce and brought them all to terms. Organized society did not understand the money subject well enough to meet this situation.

Francis Bacon was opposed to usury and among the many things history reports him saying is, "In the game of certainties against uncertainties usury is sure to win." And yet Bacon yielded to the compromise and one of the reasons he gave was that it would not grow to a dangerous magnitude, "For no man will lend his monies far off nor put them into unknown hands." Now, money of the money lenders of London, Paris, New England and New York, is loaned in all parts of the world under an organized lending system, wherein, nearly all the borrowers are personally unknown to the lenders and many of the lenders do not even know who is borrowing the money.

Calvin foresaw what was to happen when he said, "If we make the least concession, many will use it as a pretext and will snatch at a bridleless license, which can never afterward be checked by any moderation or exception."

The Bank of England was organized in 1694, permitted by law, in consideration of a large loan made by the money lenders to the King who chartered it. The Bank of England does not belong to the British government but is owned by individual money lenders.

There has been no cessation or stoppage in the loaning of money for interest since that time, and, it has become the practice of all governments of the world, with restrictions as to the rate of interest in many governments, seeking to hold down the practice by limiting the rate of interest charged.

In the United States all the original thirteen states, upon their organization, fixed six per cent as the limit any one could loan money for or take interest in any form above six per cent with the penalty that if more than six per cent was charged, the lender forfeited the principal.

We will next take up the history of money lending in the United States.

Usury is now practiced in its most destructive form in all the nations of the World. As predicted by Calvin, it is now riding with a bridleless license. It remains to be seen whether or not there is sufficient intelligence and wisdom and inherent power in the people to overthrow this monster evil.

Before we conclude, we will show how it can be done, bringing with its removal a perfect civilization with universal happiness of the people. Provided, organized selfishness, the earthly embodiment of the spirit of Satan, does not throttle the avenues of publicity in getting the TRUTH to the PEOPLE.

CHAPTER XII

LOOKING BACKWARD

BEFORE taking up again the history of Usury and its Satanic reign in the United States, that we may not forget what we have learned let's look back at what wisdom has said on the subject of Usury.

As a rule, the son does not profit by the experience of his father—and those of one generation, do not take into consideration the experience of a previous generation. Thus we are losing the benefits to be derived from the experience of those who went through the same ordeal that we are now passing through.

To collate briefly the wisdom of our forefathers, we will paragraph what they said, each of which is a tocsin, an alarm bell, that should ring around the world.

> "Take thou no Usury of him or increase; but fear thy God that thy brother may live with thee. Thou shalt not give him thy money upon Usury." Lev. ch. 25, V. 36-37.
>
> "***: Thou has taken Usury and increase and thou hast greedily gained of thy neighbors by extortion and hast forgotten me, saith the Lord God. Behold, therefore, I have smitten mine hand at thy dishonest gain which thou hast made***. Ezek. ch. 22, V. 12-13.
>
> "And Jesus went into the temple of God and cast out all them that sold and bought

in the temple, and overthrew the tables of the money changers***." Matt. ch. 21, V. 12.

"The apostle Peter announcing his vision said—"And in another great lake full of pitch and blood and mire bubbling up, there stood men and women up to their knees; and these were the Usurers and those who had taken interest***." See The Apocalypse of Peter, Ante-Nicene Fathers, Vol. IX, Page 146.

"And the apostle Paul relating his vision said—"And I saw another multitude of pits in the same place, and in the midst of it a river full of a multitude of men and women, and worms consumed them. But I lamented and sighing asked the angel and said: 'Sir, who are these?' And he said to me, 'These are those who exacted interest on interest and trusted in their riches and did not hope in God that He was their helper'." Ante-Nicene Fathers, Vol. IX, Page 160.

These two apostles and thousands of other Christians were killed by Gentiles in Rome under the reign of despotism.

Cato II, at the time of these persecutions was asked what he thought of Usury and he replied by asking the question, "What do you think of Murder?" See Cicero De Officiis, Peabody, Book 2, Sec. 25.

Aristotle said—"Usury is most reasonably detested, as the increase arises from the money itself and not by employing it to the purpose for which it was intended." See Aristotle on Politics.

"Solon cancelled all debts***. The lands were divided up***. From this time began a golden age***." "Civil concord, to which a temple was dedicated, brought with it a period of civic virtue and heroic greatness." But Usury was not abolished and it came back to bring destruction with it. See Swinton's Outline History of the World and Encyclopedia Britannica.

In the 5th century A. D., the Roman Empire plunged to its ruin. Dunham in his "Europe of the Middle Ages" Vol. 1, page 229, says of it: "Cities were sacked, fortresses leveled, churches burned, monasteries of both sexes destroyed, the fields wasted, and the country abandoned, so that wild beasts supplied the places of men, are facts which no sophistry can invalidate." The same result can be expected if dictatorship, despotism, comes to the United States.

Martin Luther said—"Whoever eats up, robs and steals the nourishment of another, commits as great a murder, as he who carves a man or utterly undoes him. Such does a Usurer and he sits the while on his stool, when he ought rather to be hanging from the gallows."

We get from English history the following. See Elliott on Usury beginning with page 262.

"The laws of King Alfred, about 900 A. D., directed that the effects of money lenders upon Usury should be forfeited to

the King, their lands to the lords under whom they were held, and they should not be buried in consecrated ground.

"By the laws of Edward the Confessor, about 1050, A. D., the Usurer forfeited all his property and was declared an outlaw and banished from England. In the reign of Henry II, about the close of the twelfth century, the estates of Usurers were forfeited at their death and their children were disinherited.

"His successor, Richard I, was yet more severe, forbidding the Usurers attending his coronation, nor would he protect them from mob violence.

"In the fourteenth century, under the three Edwards, the taking of interest was an indictable offense and Edward III made it a capital crime.

"Attorney General Noy, in the reign of James I, thought the taking of money by Usury was no better than taking a man's life. He said, 'Usurers are well ranked with murderers'."

* * *

In time organization will follow in this educational crusade and the foregoing historic data will be printed on suitable stiff paper boards that may be framed or tacked on the walls in every home. In the meantime orders for it may be placed with us, inclosing 25c, and when ready it will be mailed to you postage prepaid by us.

In this great crusade for humanity it is vitally important that we reach the boys and girls at the formative age of the mind and development of the soul. This can be accomplished while in their homes at the formative age by the reading of the foregoing. As they look at it, it will impress them in a way they will never forget.

When we print this in the manner indicated to go on the home walls, we will print with it and as part of it, the pictures of Saint Peter, Saint Paul, Luther, Calvin and King Edward III, the same as appear in previous chapters on this subject, thus giving it an illustrated effect that will make it more attractive.

CHAPTER XIII

IN THE UNITED STATES

WE NOW come back to the United States to record the history of Usury in this government up to the time we left off in a previous chapter.

The colonies that subsequently formed the United States government were inhabited principally by people who came from England. And at the close of the Revolutionary War that resulted in their independence from England, they were under the impression that the surrender of England to the Usurers with the interest rate limited, was the only safe course for them to pursue. And Usury was limited to six per cent and so fixed by all the states formed out of the colonies.

They also had a fixed opinion that nothing could be real money except that made from gold and silver. That State Banks might be incorporated with authority to issue paper money but always redeemable in money made from gold and silver.

The United States, by act of Congress, established and opened Mints for the free coinage of gold and silver and made all Spanish silver coins, then circulating in the United States, legal tender.

The theory, the principle of which was correct, was that the government, business and society could not function without money; and as gold and silver were the only metals from which money could be made, it became the duty of the government, at its expense, to encourage the production of gold and silver and the making of it into money. And for

this purpose it built Mints and coined, free of charge, all gold and silver brought to the mints, into money.

The great western part of the United States west of the Mississippi River, was not then, a part of the United States or inhabited except by Indians and by Spaniards in California. The discovery of gold and silver was confined to that part east of the Mississippi River as in parts of North Carolina and Georgia. And additional to this, these metals were imported from other countries.

It was later that the United States government took over the territory west of the Mississippi River extending to the Pacific Ocean with the discovery of gold in California in 1849 and a few years later, the immense deposits of silver in the Comstock lode in Nevada, all coming to the United States mint to be coined into money except what was used in the arts and sciences.

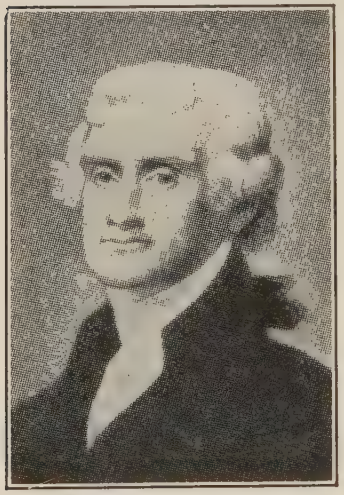
The United States Bank

It was in 1791 that Congress passed a law chartering the "Bank of the United States."

It was drafted and advocated by Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury. It was opposed by Edmund Randolph, the Attorney General, and by Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State. They both claimed that it was unconstitutional, created a powerful agency for the monopoly of money and was not warranted by the Constitution.

After a long debate in Congress in which much feeling and impassioned expressions occurred with the members of Congress divided as between the

views of Hamilton on the one side and Randolph and Jefferson on the other side, the bill passed by a small majority and the "Bank of the United States" was established with a charter to run twenty years, expiring in 1811.



THOMAS JEFFERSON

The rich money lenders were on the side of Hamilton and all the powerful influence of what might be called the "Money Power" was exerted to pass the bill—and among the rich money lenders were many foreigners who became stockholders in the bank though still retaining their citizenship in England.

While the bank was named the "United States Bank," it was intended and became a bank owned by individuals, subscribers to the stock of the bank. While it had the name of the United States, it was not owned by the United States government.

In 1809 the attempt was made in Congress to pass a bill renewing the charter of the United States Bank that was to expire in 1811. The debate became acrimonious with the legislatures of Virginia and Pennsylvania memorializing Congress to kill the bill.

In the debate over it we quote a few expressions

in that Body and at that time, against it. Jefferson said, "It was unconstitutional and was more dangerous than a standing army." Press comment was, "A great swindle." Mr. P. B. Porter, a member of Congress during the debate, said of it:

"Let the principle of constructive or implied powers be once established, in the extent to which it must be carried in order to pass the bill, and you will have planted in the bosom of this Constitution a VIPER, which, one day or other, will sting the liberties of this country to the heart." Another congressman, a Mr. Wright said, "The charter is a cancer upon the body politic."

The Encyclopedia Americana, Vol. 3, page 170-171, on this subject says that during the debate, Mr. Boyd said of it, "The bank is a great swindle." In the press, says the Encyclopedia, "It was referred to as an "hydra," a "cobra," a "gorgon," a "vulture," and a "viper."

That the reader may understand the meaning of these vitriolic words used by members of Congress opposing the renewal of the charter of the United States Bank, we give from the dictionary the meaning of the words they used.

"Hydra"—"An evil which when grappled with appears to become greater." "In classical mythology, the water serpent with nine heads, each of which on being cut off became two."

"Cobra"—"A venomous snake." "Gorgon—"One of the three sisters in Greek mythology whose appearance was so terrible that anyone who beheld them was turned to stone." "Vulture"—"A large bird that feeds on carrion or the bodies of dead ani-

mals." "Viper"—"A poisonous Asiatic and European snake—an adder."

The bill to renew the charter of the United States Bank was killed, Congress voting by a majority refusing to renew it. Thus expired the first United States Bank in 1811.

The capital stock of that bank was ten million dollars as was required, all paid in gold and silver coins. At the expiration of the bank it was all returned, with a profit of about 8 per cent interest, in gold and silver coins, to the stockholders—all rich money lenders. They then proceeded to hoard this. Also most of the other money lenders hoarded gold and silver as did the Usurers in the 17th century when they brought England to its knees and forced a compromise, with a permission to restore Usury, and by them loaning to the king millions to charter the Bank of England.

This, the hoarding of the gold and silver, created a panic in the United States resulting in the failure of nearly all the state banks that could not redeem their paper money in gold or silver coins.

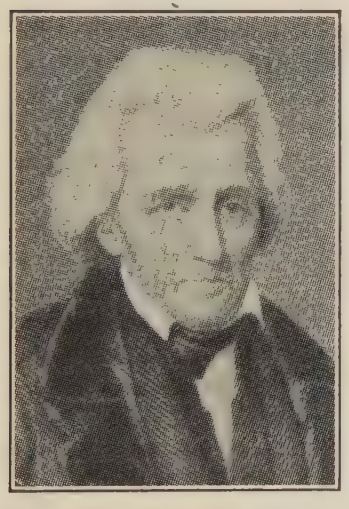
And, not understanding the science of money by which a medium of exchange could be created by the government without the use of gold and silver, Congress in the face of general bankruptcy was forced to compromise with the Usurers by again passing a bill, in 1816, which by a majority vote, for a second time, organized and chartered a United States Bank, a practical duplicate of the first one, with an authorized capital stock of 35 million dollars to run for twenty years, expiring in 1836.

It established branch banks in all the principal cities of the United States, acquired numerous stock-

holders through which their political influence was far reaching. It was authorized to accept subscriptions to its stock from foreign money lenders.

Andrew Jackson Elected President

In 1828 Andrew Jackson, the hero of New Orleans, was elected President of the United States and immediately showed hostility to the United States Bank, authorizing and directing the money of the government to be deposited in other banks (State Banks) instead of the United States Bank.



ANDREW JACKSON

In 1831 a bill was introduced in Congress renewing the charter of the United States Bank which passed early in 1832 by a small majority, notwithstanding the influence and objections of the President, Andrew Jackson. He, the President, vetoed the bill in a lengthy message to Congress which may be found in his history. Congress was unable to pass the bill over his veto and that ended the history of the second United States Bank.

It was freely predicted and believed by nearly all the politicians that this action of Jackson would defeat him for re-election in the fall of 1832. The

United States Bank was still in existence, its charter not expiring until 1836. Its influence had been powerful and paramount on the members of Congress in 1831-32 to pass the bill and immediately on Jackson's hostility to it, had begun using its influence to defeat him for re-election in 1832 and had hoped to have him out of office and a friendly President to the "Hydra," the "Cobra," the "Gorgon," the "Vulture," the "Viper," elected in the fall of 1832 which would be before the expiration of its charter in 1836, giving time for Congress to again pass the bill and signed by a friendly President.

Jackson was re-nominated by his party for President and carried the subject of the United States Bank to the people in that brave, courageous manner, in which he fought the battle of New Orleans, defeating the English decisively and other military movements he had lead in earlier and subsequent life, always victorious. He also showed in his arguments against the bank, the intelligence and education of a Statesman.

Notwithstanding the influence of the Money Power and the prediction of the politicians and thousands of leading business men that he would be defeated, he was re-elected by an overwhelming majority. His vote in the electoral college was 219 to 49 for Henry Clay, his opponent. (See history of that period.)

Herein lies a lesson, an example and precedent for all now living to observe. It is generally believed that anyone now a candidate for state or national office who should attempt to carry to the people education and information on the Usury subject, opposing Usury, stands no chance of being

elected and that it will insure his defeat. It was so thought at the time Jackson was a candidate for re-election in 1832, with the Usurers in control, a national bank with branches, considering the population at that time, as apparently dominant as is now the Federal Reserve Bank with all its member banks profiting by the Usury system throughout the United States.

Its evil influence may be stronger now but with the TRUTH carried to the people, it will convert them almost en masse including many money lenders themselves who will be made to see that it is a wicked financial system that is destructive of free government, of the money lenders themselves, including in its future victims a hopeless poverty and peonage for their children and their children's children.

Also, that it will be, if continued, destructive of civilization itself. Its continuation portends unemployment for the millions, loss of homes, distress, unhappiness, general bankruptcy, suicides and disorder that will lead to the overthrow of free government, civil war and interminable disorder in the United States. And as the same system is at work in all the governments of the world—it means WORLD disorder.

What we now need is brave men and women, courageous men and women as was President Andrew Jackson, getting the TRUTH to the people—for all that life holds dear is at stake. And what is also needed is that the churches should recognize that Usury is condemned by Divine Law, that Christ and His apostles, from whom they get their religion, condemned Usury. And, that it is a betrayal of

Christ and the Christian religion as founded by Him, for them to ignore this, one of the most priceless Divine Laws that Christ laid down—and to preserve that Divine Law and teach it to the people, is now, at this crisis, the most important subject of all His teachings.

The churches are now bowing the knee to Mammon and by their silence are permitting the reign of Satan here on earth. They cannot worship Christ and by word of approval or silence, recognize Usury. By their silence they are particeps criminis, accomplices, to the greatest crime in all the ages, a crime committed by selfish man-made law.

CHAPTER XIV
POLITICAL PARTIES

FOLLOWING the establishment of the Constitution of the United States and the first Congress in 1791, the people were divided into two political parties—one known as the Federalists, led by Hamilton and others—and the other known as the Republican party, led by Jefferson and others.

Later, prior to the Jackson campaign, the Federalist party changed its name to the Whig party and the Republican party to the Democratic party. The Whig party continued to be known as such until 1856-60, when it gave way to the name of the Republican party. The name given the Democratic party has continued to this date.

The overwhelming majority given Jackson in 1832, who opposed the United States Bank, set firmly in the minds of the people their opposition to the idea of a United States Bank owned by private individuals; and no attempt was made thereafter to revive this subject until the time of the Civil War between the South and North, 1861-1865.

Beginning March 4, 1861, came the immortal Abraham Lincoln, a Republican, under the new name of the Whig party, the Republican party, inaugurated March 4, 1861.

During this long period between the time of Jackson and the election of Lincoln, there grew up a dominant and absorbing issue over slavery culminating in the election of Lincoln, the anti-slavery party, opposed to the spread of slavery into the northern states. This resulted in the Civil War between the North and the South.

Up to this time no attempt was again made for the United States to charter a national bank. Banking had been left to the states that had chartered in each or most of them, state banks, which were chartered by the states to private individuals. (Except in one or two instances where the state owned the bank.) The states authorized banks, by law, to be conducted by private individuals, all recognizing that gold and silver coins were the money of the Constitution, issuing paper money redeemable in gold or silver coins. This resulted in confusion as many of the banks over-issued their paper money. Runs were made on them for redemption resulting in numerous failures of the state banks.

During all this time Usury was recognized and permitted with the interest rate limited to six per cent per annum. The idea was observed that a financial system could be made a success with Usury limited. It, however, by this time, had resulted in the money lenders, the Usurers, coming into possession of immense wealth and practically controlling the gold and silver. The admonition of Calvin, "If we make the least concession, many will snatch at a bridleless license, which can never afterwards be checked by any moderation or exception," was forgotten and what he had forecasted had now come to pass.

Money lending in the United States had begun in the days of the colonies—many wealthy money lenders of England were loaning their money in America which with the increasing number of citizens of the United States becoming money lenders—the money lending system, during the period of nearly

one hundred years, up to the time of the beginning of the Civil War, became a dominant influence in the attempt they were about to make to secure national legislation for their control of the monetary system of the United States.

Compounding Interest

One of the evil effects that comes with money lending at interest is the compounding of interest. What is meant by compounding interest is that, when the principal of the loan falls due, the interest paid is added to the principal and the total amount, principal and interest, loaned, and when this increased amount falls due, again the larger amount loaned. So, that in about twelve years, at a six per cent rate, the loan is doubled. What was once, say, a thousand-dollar loan, in a little less than twelve years has increased until it becomes a loan of two thousand dollars thus doubling each period of about twelve years. If the interest is payable quarterly or semi-annually, it doubles in a shorter time.

Many of these money lenders had estates from which they secured an ample living or held lucrative offices that supported them. In most cases a commission was charged, say, ranging from two per cent to ten per cent, paid by the borrower to secure the loan. And this also aided the money lender to cover his living expenses. Many agents of the money lenders and money lenders themselves, living in the United States, represented English money lenders, and, in this manner, secured from the borrower a commission. President Jackson in his veto message refers to these English money lenders.

In the manner above stated they were able to continue loaning their money by the compound interest method.

Elliott in his work on Usury, page 182, says: "One cent loaned January 1, A. D. 1, drawing interest at the rate of six per cent, compounded annually, on January 1, 1895, would amount to $8,497,840,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 (8,497,840,000 decillion dollars). To pay this in gold 23.2 grains to the dollar, using it in spheres of pure gold the size of the earth, it would take 610,070,000,000,000,000 spheres of gold to pay the debt."

We will here give the effect of compounding interest, annually, for one hundred years on $1,000. One thousand dollars loaned at six per cent interest, compounded annually in twelve years makes $2,120. We will call it $2,000. In the next twelve years it makes $4,000. Another twelve years and it is $8,000. The fourth period of twelve years it is $16,000. The next period of twelve years it is $32,000. In the next period of twelve years it is $64,000. In the next period of twelve years it is $128,000. In the next or eighth period of twelve years it is $256,000. In eight periods of twelve years each, in all ninety-six years, $1,000 has grown to $256,000, by the compounding of interest. In this calculation we have not taken into account discounts and commissions, and yet, the frightful result is that the money lender and his heirs, who do not use their money to produce anything, have increased their ownership of $1,000 to $256,000, all paid by the borrowers who are the producers of the comforts and necessities of life. And, by thus monopolizing the money, the Usurers are diverting the money from the purpose

for which money is made, till a toll or tribute is paid them for the use of it by the producers—the toilers.

Many big money lenders have taught their children the lesson of compounding interest and among their heirs are now a number of millionaires.

This monopoly of money, of the gold and silver coins, by the money lenders was, in part, largely so, the cause of the failures of the state banks and by 1861 enormous wealth, including a monopoly of the gold and silver, was in the possession of the money lenders—the Usurers.

Then came the Civil War, the money lenders taking advantage of it, to dictate to the government the terms on which they would finance the government at Washington in prosecuting the war to save the Union.

And, here, began a period in the history of the United States when Mammon, the reign of Satan, entered upon an era, the most destructive to the human race, of any similar period in all the history of the world—an era that now threatens the life of civilization itself.

CHAPTER XV

A NATIONAL BANK SYSTEM

EARLY in the Civil War Mr. Lincoln and his administration found it necessary to maintain the war on the Union side to seek the aid of the money lenders. Gold and silver went out of circulation and they first issued a paper currency commonly known, at that time, as greenbacks—pledging the faith of the government to ultimately redeem the paper money in gold and silver coins.

This did not, however, answer the purpose; and an appeal was made to the money lenders who met the proposition with a condition that the government give them a national bank system which was to be the equivalent of the old United States Bank, except that it was to be numerous banks scattered over the states on the northern side of the war, but in effect to cover the whole United States when peace was declared. The government to issue the paper money with the government's guarantee of its ultimate redemption in gold and silver, the banks to be owned by private individuals—money lenders—incorporated under national law, government bonds to be deposited by the banks as security for the money printed by the government and turned over to the national banks at practically the cost of printing the money, the banks to receive interest on the government bonds deposited with the national treasurer.

This, in substance, was the law they proposed as a condition that they would come to the aid of the government with immediate loans to finance the war,

taking government bonds, drawing interest, as security for the loans.

A bill was introduced in congress to establish the national banks required by the money lenders and the debate following in congress, for and against the bill, repeated again the same arguments that characterized the passage and repeals of the old United States Bank bills.

In the senate, where it passed by a majority of only two votes, we get from Senator Thaddeus Stevens, the old patriot of the Union, in his impassioned speech opposing the bill, the following words:

"I approach the subject with more depression of spirits than I ever before approached any question. No personal motive or feeling influences me—I have a melancholy foreboding that we are about to consummate a cunningly devised scheme, which will carry great injury and great loss to all classes of people throughout the Union, except one." See Congressional Record, 1862.

During the debate the words of Jefferson and other statesmen regarding such a step to be taken by the United States were quoted.

The bill passed Congress by a small majority, the main influence behind its passage being the necessity to unify the men of the North. In order to win the war and to do this, the men of money were regarded as necessary.

Senator Thaddeus Stevens afterward said: "We had to yield; we did not yield until we found that the country must be lost or the bankers gratified."

Under this law national banks—so-called—but owned by private money lenders, were incorporated

and Mr. Lincoln in his annual message to Congress December 6, 1864, said that up to that time five hundred and eighty-four banks had been organized. In a few years thereafter it became thousands of banks, and, is the national banking system we have today with amendments favoring the banks.

With the coming of the war, gold and silver coins went out of circulation. The silver coins were hoarded by the people, buried or hidden away. Silver was their favorite money. Gold was hoarded by the rich.

Fractional money less than a dollar was issued by the government in paper money, much smaller than the dollar bills, and was commonly known as "shin plasters."

After the war the banks began a system of deflation that resulted in panics, one coming early in the seventies.

While the philippics and criticisms hurled against this banking system were dire and foreboding, it is probable that none saw fully the devastating effect to come. Tampering with the blood of civilization, with the government issuing it and turning it over to private individuals to possess and control, and, putting it in circulation only through loans, incurring debts against the people, was not grasped or understood or comprehended by most of the people.

It Organized the Money Lenders

National banks, the stock all owned by individuals, sprang up all over the country, enlisting many as shareholders who had never before been connected with money lending. The states followed with similar laws on the subject, till state banks

and all forms of banking have steadily increased in number till now there are about thirty thousand banks in the United States. It became a business recognized and respected by law, man-made law in violation of Divine law, with the money of the nation in their control and keeping.

The bankers organized associations by districts and nationally. The American Bankers' Association, with its controlling spirit in New York City, is today the strongest and most powerful organization in the United States. With its influence reaching down through the thousands of member banks, it wields a power in molding public sentiment to the remotest corner of the nation. Not one in a thousand has ever studied the subject of Usury and knows of its past history.

CHAPTER XVI

A TALE OF TWO NATIONS

IN 1894 an Historical Novel appeared that has had a paid circulation of 500,000 copies, entitled A Tale of Two Nations. It is now out of print, but if reprinted, a copy of it should be in every home in America. It exposes a conspiracy born in London, England, to control financial legislation in the United States. The first eight pages of this book are herewith reproduced, a fitting prelude to the next two chapters, to follow this one.

Two bankers and financial operators in London met one evening at the residence of one of them by invitation of the host to discuss what he claimed to be a highly important matter. It was in the year 1869. The fog had hung heavily over the big metropolis all day long, and the manipulators of stocks, bonds and money had deserted their offices early in the afternoon, to frequent the clubs, or to enjoy the luxury of their magnificent homes.

Baron Rothe, the host, was a portly, well-fed, brainy diplomat and financier. He dealt in bonds, and in bonds only, save that he was a banker and that through his bank all deals were made. The bonds he bought and sold were governments or municipals or the first issue of railway bonds. All of his collaterals were such that he could realize on them any time in a few days. This is what he called safe financiering. If at any time he so desired, he could have raised the enormous sum of two hundred and fifty million dollars or fifty million pounds sterling on ten days' notice. He came

of a family of financiers and was an improvement on his ancestors.

His guest, Sir William T. Cline, like himself, was very wealthy, and had two brothers and a partner, each of whom enjoyed about the same amount of this world's goods as himself. His advice was the governing monitor of the four. He had planned successful money-making campaigns in Chili, Argentine, South Africa and India. He liked bonds and gave them the preference, yet sometimes dealt in stocks. His affairs were in good shape, and if his wealth and that of his partners had all been converted into money it would have made an amount greater than was that of the king of money-makers whose sumptuous library he had just entered.

Both believed in the power of money, and held in contempt any man not "solidly on his feet." The merchant and trader did not belong to their set. They were another breed of men. The merchant, no matter how great, was to them a shopkeeper, and the trader, like him, traded with the common herd—with individuals—while these magnates dealt with governments and corporations. They knew they were aped by the large class of well-to-do people, and that their dictum would be accepted generally on matters of finance by this large following who only heard but to repeat.

The baron arose to greet his friend, the former large, of medium height, and fine looking, his hair dark with streaks of gray. The latter, neither thin nor stout, in good health, smooth-shaven, looking young for his age. Both were about fifty.

"I am glad you came early," said the baron,

"for I wish to elucidate a matter tonight upon which I am not sure we shall at once agree or that you will readily admit the force of my proposition. Take a cigar—they were made especially for me in Havana." Then touching a button on the wall a male servant responded and was told to bring some wines.

In the meantime Sir William had made himself comfortable in a large leather chair and announced that he was ready to listen to anything from the discussing nitrate investments in Chili, to a new issue of government bonds by the United States.

"I wish to talk with you this evening," began the baron, as he seated himself on a hard-bottom chair, facing Sir William, "about something bigger than bonds. Something bigger than either of us, or all of us together, have ever undertaken."

"Well," replied his guest, "I am your most attentive listener, and if what you have to say is as pleasant as your cigars, you will have a most appreciative audience."

"For more than a year," continued the baron, as if he had not been interrupted, "I have been trying to satisfy myself as to the effect a single standard of money would have, if adopted by the whole world. I have been playing a game of chess, as it were, with myself, and studying the combinations. I know now exactly what the result will be, and that it is feasible."

"Where is the money in it for us?" asked Sir William.

"Wait till I am done, and you will not ask such an idle question. England is now, and has been since 1816, on a gold basis. All values here are meas-

ured in gold. Silver is token money; but—15½ to 1—silver is worth as much as gold. The reason is, the balance of the world is on a bi-metallic basis. With them, both gold and silver are legal tender in the payment of all debts, and their mints are open to coin all that comes of both metals. The ratio in the United States is 16 to 1. In France it is 15½ to 1. The stock of silver in the world is so small that the free and unlimited coinage of it into money by any one large nation like France, Russia or the United States, will make a sufficient demand for it to maintain its value, and while these conditions exist, the whole world is virtually on a bi-metallic basis, and that includes us.

"So long as things go on in the way they are now going, silver and gold will continue to trot in the financial harness side by side, and our law that we have had since 1816 is a dead letter. No man will sell his silver here for less than 15½ to 1, when he can cross the channel into France and at that ratio exchange it for gold. Hence, if we want his silver to use in India, we must buy it with gold at the French ratio. If the French ratio is knocked out, then we will have the American ratio to contend with, which is 16 to 1. No one here would part with his silver for less than 16 for 1, when he could get that for it in the United States. If the United States and the principal governments of Europe adopt our law as to silver it will double your fortune and mine. Our money will have a purchasing power twice as great as it now has.

"It will do more for England than conquests by

arms, on both land and sea, could do in a thousand years. England is a creditor nation. Her greatest rival today is the United States. If things continue as they now promise, that great American republic will soon rival us as the creditor nation of the world. The only way to defeat this is to keep her in debt to us. From my latest advices, I am satisfied they are opening up enormous mines of gold and silver, and will soon have it in their power to achieve the object I fear, unless we take it away from them.

"If we can induce the nations I have named and the United States to demonetize silver, here is what the result will be. We will use their silver, bought at a large discount, to ship to India. India wheat and India cotton will cost us as much less than American wheat and cotton as we can depress the price of silver. It will have a double effect on their wheat and cotton. We will use their cheap silver to buy wheat and cotton in India. It will reduce the actual amount of money to the quantity of gold, and all values must shrink accordingly. The American producer must meet this competition from India, and down will come all their prices. We will destroy silver, one of the principal sources of their wealth, and with the fall in values we will destroy their balance of trade. With their wonderful recuperative powers, if they still force a balance of trade in their favor in the exchange of merchandise and commodities, we must take the balance of money in settlement away from them in interest on bonds and other loans."

"That sounds well," interjected Sir William.

"What would make the United States the dom-

inant nation of the world," continued the host, "would be her net balance of trade. At the present prices for her cereals, backed with her enormous production of gold and silver, in thirty years, as I have stated, she will be richer than England, if not richer than all Europe. She will own her own debts, and all the world will be paying her tribute.

"We must destroy this balance of trade in her favor. To do it, we must demonetize silver. It is the key to the situation. All the rest will follow."

While the baron was thus delivering himself, Sir William had first listened attentively and seriously; this had now changed to an incredulous smile, and his first interruption was to ask:

"Do you believe that a man can be persuaded to cut his own throat?"

"Yes," was the reply. "It is being done every day! I have considered that. In the first place, let me tell you, there is not one man in a million who understands the science of money. In the whole American congress there are probably not two men who understand it. Now, here is a five-pound note"—and as he spoke he took from his pocket a note and a silver shilling. "It is not money. And this silver shilling, with us, is not money. The people think they are both money. The note is a promise to pay money, and the silver piece is also by law a like promise to pay money. In each instance the money promised is gold.

"If the world is put on a gold basis, the only money will be gold—all other forms of so-called money will be promises to pay money. Paper notes and silver coin will bear the same relation to

money—gold—as your checks would bear to your bank account.

"Actual money will support about so much secondary money—or, rather, promissory notes of the government to pay money on demand. Outside of England, gold and silver are both money. We can get them to shift the position of silver from money to that of credit money, and not one in ten thousand will see wherein it makes any difference.

"Here is another proposition they cannot see. Money, and I now mean **money**, measures its value in property, and property measures its value in money. Now, they all understand that the less there is of any one kind of property for which there is a regular demand, the higher the price that property brings in the market, and when there is an over-abundance of that kind of property the less it brings in the market. But they don't understand that the less **money** there is, the higher price it brings.

"You cannot understand the feasibility of my plans, until you appreciate how ignorant the people are on monetary questions. I will illustrate it this way: Suppose silver was demonetized as **money**, in the United States, but was left in circulation as secondary or token money, and before and after that act there were 500 million of gold, 500 million of silver, and 500 million of paper money in circulation. The statement would be made after demonetization and accepted as the truth, **that there was as much money in circulation as there ever was.** The fact would be that before demonetization there was 1,000 million of **money**, and after demonetization there was only 500 million of **money**. In

the first instance the gold and silver both would be money, and in the other case gold only would be money—the silver and paper would be promises to pay money.

"I can see now in my mind some old college professor who imagines he is a scholar in political economy, tackling this question about like my little boy would a grizzly bear."

By this time Sir William had sipped a second glass of wine and was lighting another cigar. At the last remark he laughed, and as he leaned back in his chair and crossed his legs, he said:

"Baron, it would be a good idea, then, to keep up our donations to the colleges, hey? But for the life of me, I don't see how you are going to get it through in the United States. I could put it through the Latin Union myself, but I am skeptical of those Yankees. They have always been too smart for us."

"That is true," said the baron, "in war, but not in money matters. But it will have to be nicely managed. This is a one man's world. One man on the finance committee in the senate, and one on the same committee in the house, and one hundred thousand pounds, and the job is done. Once enacted into a law, we are safe."

"I think you have underestimated the integrity and sagacity of the members of the American congress. The proposition will be combatted, it will raise a storm throughout the republic and your agents will be powerless," said Sir William.

"But you do not understand the conditions to be dealt with. A bill can be presented to reform the coinage laws—a bill innocent on its face. It is

customary, I find, every few years for such a bill to be put through. This bill, on its face, would not demonetize silver, but, as enrolled, it would. Congressmen would vote for it under the impression of a necessity for a revision of the coinage laws. The interlineation of a line or the changing of a word and the bill as finally recorded would be as we desire it. I doubt whether it would become known for several years. You must remember that the American people have not yet resumed specie payments, and the only money they are handling is paper money. It circulates on the confidence of the people that it will be ultimately redeemed, but they are not now handling either gold or silver. They are off their guard and this is the opportune time to strike the blow."

"Yes, but," interposed Sir William, "when they do discover it, a cry will go up and repeal will be inevitable. The public will——"

"The public be damned. Once enacted into a law it can be maintained. Every money lender and banker in America will arraign himself on the side of the new law. Show a man how he can collect a dear dollar for a cheap dollar and he will be in favor of it every time. Patriotism will cut no figure with them. Money has no patriotism. The combined wealth of the United States will support the law. They will see the direct benefit to themselves, but they will not see the general wreck and bankruptcy that will ultimately come, pulling most of them down with it. They will bite at it, like flies do at poisoned molasses. We will set in motion arguments in favor of a single standard, and they will help us devise new ones."

CHAPTER XVII

THE CRIME OF 1873

BEFORE recording the Crime of 1873, that brought destruction, bankruptcy, despair and loss of happiness to hundreds of thousands of people in the United States, it is necessary, as a matter of history to recount, briefly, the corruption that existed in political office holders at that time.

It is also necessary that the people should know of this and let it become a part of history, when it comes to considering the remedy.

It is all important that the Remedy, when we come to it, should eliminate and banish selfishness and greed from the characters of not only our representatives in office but of the people generally. This sounds impractical and impossible, but it is practical as we will see when we come to the Remedy.

No Remedy will bring permanent relief and a rising and perfected civilization that does not do this.

Hence, it is important, that we should now write a chapter on the corruption that existed at Washington at the time the Crime of 1873 was perpetrated. The facts about which the people are now ignorant, a condition that then existed and has continued to more or less exist before and since that period. And which will return unless a Remedy is adopted that permanently eliminates it.

Corruption in Public Office

In a study of the records 1872-73, one is most forcibly impressed with the corrupt condition of politics and affairs in the nation at that period.

The confession of two senators and three congressmen of complicity in the Credit-Mobilier; the disclosures of the gigantic frauds perpetrated by that company and brought to light by the investigation in the Senate; the Congressional investigation of the sale of arms to the French government by the Remington Arms Company, causing the resignation of the Secretary of War, Belknap; the Navy Department investigation; the attempted passage of the two bills—"The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Land Grant Swindle," and "The Wisconsin Land Grab Scheme"; the defalcation at the mint in Philadelphia, and subsequent investigation; the New York whiskey frauds; the impeachment of Mayor Hall of New York; New York custom house frauds; the notorious "New York Ring" indictments; the Chicago aldermanic investigation, in which three members of the board of aldermen of that city were convicted of having received bribes.

The Chicago Fire Department investigation; the investigation of the charges of bribery and corruption in the Wisconsin legislature, and many other instances in nation, state and city might be cited, all showing the remarkable condition of the morals of men at this time.

One of the sensational incidents that came to the surface during this most corrupt period in the history of the United States, when principles and patriotism seem to have been displaced by indi-

vidual selfishness, was the frauds connected with the passage of the Internal Revenue Bill.

This bill passed the House without containing anything in it repealing the tax on borrowed capital, and went over to the Senate. Here one Clinton Colgate, as a representative of the New York Stock Exchange, with his friends, laid siege to the Finance Committee and succeeded in inducing it to insert as an amendment a few lines repealing the tax provision.

In this way the bill went back to the House, through a conference committee, and passed.

Afterward Mr. Colgate was called before the committee on Ways and Means, and after repeated denials, finally confessed to the use of money to influence legislation; testifying among other things that Judge Charles Sherman, of Ohio, a brother of Senator Sherman, had been paid $10,000.00.

He stated that Judge Sherman claimed that his services were for a brief and argument before the Senate committee, and for securing the services of his brother Senator Sherman, to put the bill through the Senate, and of a member of the House to perform the same service in that body.

Colgate's report to the New York Stock Exchange contained a statement which was brought to the knowledge of the committee of investigation at a subsequent meeting, that George Basset, a clerk of the committee on Ways and Means, had made a proposition to Colgate that if he would pay him $250.00 per month, and $5,000.00 when the bill became a law, he would aid Colgate in securing the repeal of the tax.

In the Chicago Tribune of February 21, 1873, a Washington special stated that the committee has concluded the investigation of the charges against Judge Sherman, and after giving him every opportunity to explain, which he failed to do, decided to turn over all the evidence to the Judiciary Committee of the House.

As Judge Sherman was then holding the position of a United States District Judge, it was expected the Judiciary Committee would take action looking to his impeachment. The report states: "The evidence shows him to have been guilty of an attempt at blackmail." In the same issue, "Gath," the Washington correspondent of this administration paper, writes:

"The newest case of corruption is charged against the Ways and Means Committee, whose clerk, one Basset, demanded $250.00 per month from the bankers and brokers of New York, to assist them in repealing the tax on borrowed capital, besides $5,000.00 when the act passed. * * * At the same time one of the nepotist United States Judges of Ohio, Chas. T. Sherman, presented a claim for lobbying the bill, along with his brother, the senator." The article then proceeds to give a little inside history as to the life and actions of Judge Sherman, whom he sums up as "the belly of the Sherman family," and goes on:

"As for Geo. A. Basset, long the clerk for the Ways and Means Committee, the stories of his use of his privileges are as old as my residence in this city. I heard complaints made in California that he had demanded payment for services after ex-

periencing unusual hospitality from the corporations there. Turkish corruption under Pashas and Beys, or Russian official rottenness, could scarcely be worse."

The Denver Republican, the leading daily Republican newspaper of Denver, Colorado, in its issue of January 15, 1894, said, editorially:

> "It is silly for members of the State Senate to affect surprise or indignation over the fact that many laws enacted during the regular session of the Ninth General Assembly were willfully changed in the process on enrollment. That form of knavery has been practiced for years in the Colorado Legislature, and senators and representatives have always winked at it if they have not actually prompted it. Senators who denounced it on Saturday must have known what was going on last winter or else they must have been as blind as bats. So long as our Legislatures continue to make the committeeships at their disposal the plunder of men and women of known bad character, for personal or political reasons, they must expect that the laws they pass will be tampered with if any rogue has sufficient financial interest in the matter to pay for the dirty work."

We thus have the condition in the United States as to public character at the time of the Crime of 1873.

CHAPTER XVIII

CRIME OF 1873 CONTINUED

DURING the Civil War, 1861-65, four years, gold and silver coins, the basic money of the nation, were hoarded and paper money, including "shin plasters," fractional currency, was printed with the promise it would ultimately be redeemed with silver and gold money which was fixed to take place January 1st, 1879.

In January, 1873, a bill was before Congress entitled, "A Bill to Reform the Coinage and Mint Laws," covering over fifteen pages of printed matter. It was understood and represented to be detail regulations, only, recommended by the Superintendent of the mints and the Secretary of the Treasury. There was no intimation or words in the bill demonetizing silver.

When the bill was before the Senate, where Senator Sherman was in charge of it, he represented—we quote him from the Congressional Record—he said:

"I rise for the purpose of moving that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Mint Bill. I will state that this bill will not probably consume any more time than the time consumed in reading. It passed the Senate two years ago after full debate. It was taken up again in the House during the present Congress and passed there. It is a matter of vital interest to the government, and, I am informed it should pass promptly. The amendments reported by the Com-

mittee on Finance, present the points of difference between the two houses, and they can go to a committee of conference without having a controversy here in the Senate.

"I will state that this bill will not probably consume any more time than the time consumed in reading it," he said of a bill, at that time harmless as relating to any fundamental principle effecting coinage of the two metals.

Senator Casserly of California, raising the question as to anything being in the bill that would effect the free coinage of silver, Senator Sherman replied, "If the Senator (Casserly) will allow me, he will see that the preceding section provides for coin which is exactly interchangeable with the English shilling and the five franc piece of France; that is, a five franc piece of France will be the exact equivalent of a dollar of the United States in our silver coinage; and in order to show this wherever our silver coin shall float—and we are providing that it shall float all over the world—we propose to stamp upon it, instead of our eagle, which foreigners may not understand, and which they may not distinguish from a buzzard or some other bird, the intrinsic fineness and weight of the coin. In this practical, utilitarian age, the officers of the mint seem to think it would be better to do that than to put the eagle on our silver coins. I must confess I do not think it very important, but I think the Senator ought to be willing to defer in these matters to the practical knowledge of the officers who have charge of this branch of the government service. I will say that Mr. Linder-

man, whom the Senate must know, has suggested this as being a convenient mode of promoting international coinage. The trade dollar has been adopted mainly for the benefit of the people of California and others engaged in the trade with China. The intrinsic value of each is to be stamped upon the coin."

Former provisions of the Mint Law prior to the Civil War, fixed the ratio of weight between the silver and the gold dollar at 16 to 1, the silver in the silver dollar weighing sixteen times as much as the gold in the gold dollar. Under the free coinage of silver in France the ratio was 15½ to 1. It was claimed that the slight fluctuation in the commercial parity of value of silver and gold varying less than three percent, was due to the difference in the ratio between France and the United States. So the bill then before the Senate, as a matter of fact, and as represented by Senator Sherman, did not disturb the free coinage of silver but gave additional help to it by making the ratio of weight between the two metals the same as in France and our silver dollar the same weight as the silver shilling in England and the five franc piece in France.

"And in order to show this wherever our silver coin shall float—and we are providing that it shall float all over the world—we propose to stamp upon it, instead of our eagle which foreigners may not understand, and which they may not distinguish from a buzzard or some other bird, the intrinsic fineness and weight of the coin," was the further reply of Senator Sherman to Senator Casserly.

Then followed a debate between Senator Sherman and Senator Casserly, all indicating the great importance of the free coinage of silver, with not a dissenting voice. Senator Sherman expressing in the strongest language the stamping of the intrinsic fineness—value—on the silver dollar which in all our bimetallic laws was the unit of value, gold coins to be regulated by it.

Not a word was spoken in all the debate of any intention or with any reference to depriving silver of its free coinage in the mints of the United States.

The bill passed the Senate without a roll call, a "Yea" vote, no one voting against it.

Here a bill was passed that as afterward enrolled with a forged alteration therein, demonetized silver, and our silver dollar "to float all over the world" was not in it with an intrinsic value of 371¼ grains of silver.

The "intrinsic value" was taken from it by closing the mints to its free coinage, resulting in bankrupting tens of thousands of people in the United States, an era of depression and despair, by the fixing of the gold dollar as the standard of value.

The record of the events on that fateful day, as to the words uttered in the Senate chamber, may be found on the last pages of part one, and the beginning pages of part two of the Congressional Globe, third session of the 42nd Congress. It begins on page 668 and closes on page 674 of the proceedings of January 17, 1873. It closes by

saying, "It passed without a roll call and no dissenting vote."

Any reader having a doubt as to the secret and silent stealth used in the demonetization of silver, can satisfy himself by going to any city library where the files of papers are kept that were published in January and February, 1873, and he will discover that no mention was made of the passing of such a law.

The only account of what was enacted will be found in the telegraphic news from Washington sent out by the Associated Press, that:

"The mint and coinage bill that passed the Senate this afternoon is a codification of all existing statutes on the subject."

Not a word was spoken in either house during the passage of this bill, indicating that silver was to be demonetized. But in the House the co-conspirators there in charge of the bill under leave to print, had, in such a speech that was not delivered orally, something that would justify a later claim when the forgery was discovered that the bill did intend what the forgery would do for it. The bill as enrolled, becoming a law, was not discovered till three years later, in 1876. When it was discovered a "howl" went up all over the United States and in Congress and the administration at Washington, with an immediate attempt to repeal it which would require the action of both Houses of Congress and the sanction of the President. General Grant, the President who signed the bill in 1873, and the then retiring President, said that he had no knowledge that the bill demonetized silver,

that he signed the bill as President in 1873 without reading it and on the representation that it was simply a bill of a formal nature to regulate the mint laws, that if he had known it demonetized silver he would not have signed it, that it was some fifteen pages of fine printed matter and he let it go at what it was represented, orally, to him to be.

These cumulative facts are positive evidence that the bill regulating the coinage laws was changed by the enrolling clerk of the report of the conference committee and the bill in the two houses and was known only to them and the conspirators who prompted the foul act and paid for it. Senator Daniels of Virginia said, "It went through Congress like the silent tread of a cat." What the Denver Republican said later of the forgeries committed in the enrollment of bills in the Colorado Legislature, was done at the Capitol at Washington in the enrollment of the Mint bill.

On the attempt to repeal the bill the American Bankers Association, all the big money lenders in the United States, and an agent from London representing the money lenders from England who owned bonds of the United States, got behind the bill of 1873, flooding the country with literature and speeches in favor of the single gold standard.

The effect of the bill was to double the value of all the bonds, notes and mortgages held by the money lenders and to depreciate, by one-half, the value of the products and other property of the people, cotton going down to 5c a pound and wheat to 50c a bushel.

A majority of the members of Congress had be-

come stockholders in banks, members of the American Bankers Association or attorneys for banks and other money lenders, and these all lined up on the side of the gold standard.

For a description of what followed from this period till 1894, a graphic account will be found in chapters nine and ten of "A Tale of Two Nations," published in 1894. It had a sale of 500,000 copies and may be found in many libraries. The publisher's copyright has expired, and the book now out of print. Anyone may reprint it. All newspapers and magazines are at liberty to reprint, "A Tale of Two Nations," by running it as a serial in their journals. For brevity and to thus earlier reach the Remedy, I am leaving the tragic history of the money subject from 1876 to 1894 to the readers of "A Tale of Two Nations."

A thorough exposure of that damnable deed should now be made by all honest publishers.

CHAPTER XIX

BIMETALLISM AND GOLD STANDARD

THE history of the money subject should include information and a knowledge of the principle of a metallic basis money system.

Since the birth of this civilization gold and silver coined into money has been universally observed until 1816 when England demonetized silver and went on the gold standard. This had no effect on lessening the commercial parity of the two metals as the rest of the world was still coining both gold and silver.

Our forefathers who established the United States government provided for the bimetallic system, the coining of both gold and silver as the basic money of the nation, with paper money redeemable in either, at the ratio between the two metals, as coined into money, 16 to 1. This meant that the pure silver in the silver dollar weighed 16 times as much as the pure gold in the gold dollar. The alloy put in each coin to make it harder is not counted in this ratio.

This bimetallic law provided that the mints should be opened at the expense of the government to coin all gold and silver that came to them, free of cost to the producers of it, handing back to them, the producers, the gold and silver coined into money.

Each was made full legal tender in the payment of all debts including taxes and obligations to the government, with the option to the debtor to pay in coins of either metal.

The essential principle of bimetallism is that the mints are opened to coin, free, into money, all of

either metal coming to the mints and the option to pay obligations in either metal.

This worked automatically in maintaining a commercial parity between the two metals. If one became cheaper and more accessible than the other, the people shifted the demand to the cheaper, using it and taking the demand off the dearer. This brought down the commercial value of the dearer and increased the commercial value of the cheaper.

Under this practice the two metals never varied more than 3 per cent in fluctuation of commercial value, the fluctuation marking the shifting of the demand from one metal to the other.

However, on account of the French ratio of 15½ to 1, silver as a rule had a slightly higher commercial value than gold and this was taken advantage of by the United States settling its balance in trade with foreign nations with silver in bullion, uncoined, receiving a slight premium thereon. And in 1834 reduced the quantity of silver in fractional coins, dimes, quarters and halves, to 15½ to 1, to prevent them being exported.

Why the government coined gold and silver, FREE, into money is thus explained: Money was essential to the functioning of the government and civilization, neither could exist without it, and it became a paramount duty of the sovereign power to do this at the expense of the people, the government, the beneficiaries thereof.

And another essential principle that this observed was, that it put the money, handed back, to those who brought the gold and silver to the mints, into circulation without any INTEREST being paid to anyone therefor.

The foul act fraudulently enacted into a law in 1873 as recorded in our chapters 17 and 18, closed the mints to FREE coinage of silver, took away the option to pay debts in the money of either metal and established the gold standard with money coined from gold alone, the redemption money of all other money including paper and silver coins. By the same method the gold standard was established in France in 1874, and in 1875 in Germany, followed by its being established in all the nations of the world. The influence of the money lenders throughout the world, the head of the conspiracy in London, by them having practiced the system of USURY by which they came into possession of practically all the money in the world, gave them the power and influence to control legislation and falsely educate the people.

The bimetallic system of money had within it and behind it, Common Sense, a great fundamental principle and, freed from Usury, would have worked automatically in putting money into circulation among the people without any INTEREST being paid for it and debts incurred thereby.

The Gold Standard

The two systems, bimetallism and the gold standard, may be compared to two men—One with two ears, two eyes, two arms and two legs, a natural perfect physical body—and a man deaf in one ear, one eye out, one arm and one leg.

CHAPTER XX

1893 TO 1900

ALL that is essential in the history we are dealing with from 1893 to 1900 may be included in a few paragraphs. But these are necessary.

A wise Judge in rendering a decision reviews the evidence that enters into the wisdom of his decision and so must we before pronouncing the Remedy.

In 1893 before an investigating committee of Congress, Secretary Searls of the Sugar Trust testified that his trust gave one hundred thousand dollars to the National Committee of each of the political parties, Democratic and Republican. When asked, Why that amount was given to each party? he replied, that they wanted to be safe no matter which was elected.

In 1894 a little illustrated book entitled Coin's Financial School, advocating bimetallism, appeared, published in Chicago, that had a paid circulation in the following two years of one million five hundred thousand copies. It was read by more than ten million people. One copy was sent me from Oregon which the writer of a letter said, sixty people had read it. Its appearance and thumb marks indicated that the statement was true.

In 1896 the Democratic National Convention met in Chicago, divided in sentiment and purpose as between the gold standard and bimetallism, with a sensational debate between Senator Hill of New York for the gold standard and W. J. Bryan of Nebraska for bimetallism, closing with its pronouncing

for bimetallism and the nomination of Mr. Bryan for President.

The Republican National Convention, also divided in sentiment, supported the gold standard and nominated William McKinley for President.

It was the most heated and exciting presidential election that had or has ever occurred. The American Bankers Association and practically all the money lenders, got behind McKinley and the gold standard. All the banks in the larger cities and towns called in their debtors, those who were indebted to the banks, notifying them that if McKinley was elected the banks would renew their notes, but, if Bryan was elected they would require the notes to be paid, no renewal privilege would be granted. Superintendents of large industries, all of which were indebted to the banks, called their employees together and notified them that if Bryan was elected the plants would close down the next day; but if McKinley was elected they would be able to finance and business would continue. Thirty days before the election the money lenders of New York City raised five million dollars that was used in the doubtful states. This latter fact was admitted after the election, by those who contributed the money.

The election resulted in the largest vote, in proportion to voting population, ever cast in the United States and the election of McKinley in the electoral college. A gold standard result.

In the National Conventions of the two political parties following 1896, both political parties came under the influence of the money power and have continued to do so since then, giving to the money lenders substantially all the laws they have asked for, including the Federal Reserve Banks.

CHAPTER XXI

A SUBSTITUTE FOR MONEY

THE frightful depression for twenty years that had practically wrecked business and bankrupted the country had warned the money lenders that something had to be done to restore prices and prosperity, or, there would be a continuation of this condition and repetition of the campaign of 1896.

This, with a Satanic wisdom, they proceeded to do by putting a substitute for money in circulation that would accomplish this purpose, and, at the same time further enrich the money lenders.

It was by having laws passed by Congress with similar laws enacted in the legislatures of the states authorizing the banks to loan their checking credit for four times the amount of money they could show hoarded in their vaults.

A bank with $25,000 could loan its credit for $100,000, on which borrowers would check, and those receiving these checks would deposit them to their credit, subject to their checks, with practically no money leaving the bank.

This method of loaning four times the amount of money stored in their vaults was, later, increased to authority to loan an average of about ten times the amount of money hoarded in the vaults of the banks. Thus, under this law, a bank with a $100,000 capital stock hoarded in the bank could loan a checking credit of one million dollars, receiving INTEREST therefor for, say, six per cent, a total of $60,000 a year on its capital stock of $100,000, without, practically, any money leaving the bank.

This system had the effect desired of restoring prosperity as this substitute for money became a medium of exchange, with prices of commodities advancing, the number of employees increasing. But there was concealed within this system a deadly economic poison that was to ultimately bring destruction upon the nation.

The system that had prompted statesmanship to put money in circulation without INTEREST being paid for it, had been forgotten, ignored, and, now, no money was to go into circulation except by a substitute for money LOANED into circulation, drawing an aggregate amount of INTEREST, annually, for nearly as much as all the money in existence. This INTEREST could not be wholly paid with actual money but required more loans with which to pay this INTEREST.

The money lenders in the past had understood and profited by compounding INTEREST as related in our chapter 14. But NOW they had hit upon a plan not interfering with compounding INTEREST, and, that went it several times better by collecting INTEREST eight or ten times on the money they possessed invested in money lending.

Other big money lenders, mainly in the east, such as Life Insurance Companies, saw where they could do likewise and debts in the form of notes, mortgages and bonds, increased, annually, until at the present time the total aggregate amounts to as much as the total fair valuation of all the personal and real estate values in the United States subject to assessment and taxation, excepting the debts due the money lenders, which, as a rule, are not assessed. This exception is true of most of the bonds which, by law, are exempt from taxation, and, a major part of the other debts due the money lenders are concealed from the assessors or reported in minor

amounts. The property of the people, the farmers, the manufacturers, the producers, cannot be concealed or hidden.

While this substitute for money issued in large quantities, now as issued by the banks amounting to about 50 billion dollars, together with debts due the Life Insurance Companies and other money lenders, has choked the country with debts.

The assets belonging to the people upon which to loan more credit—more mortgages and bonds—have become so few—a limit has been reached for the issuing of more credit—more mortgages and more bonds.

The credit system of putting in circulation a substitute for money has run its course. It has resulted in five per cent of the people, the MONEY LENDERS, who as a rule do not make a blade of grass grow or produce anything, owning all the debts, mortgages and bonds, which if foreclosed, would make them the owners of the property of the United States.

While it was in the process of flooding the country with a checking medium of exchange, it brought prosperity, inventions, discoveries and rapid development, but by reason of its debt creating process, it is bankrupting the people with derangement of the organism of society, industry and government. Taxation becoming confiscation, a rapid increase in tenantry, the people losing their homes, unemployment and an epidemic of crime, suicides and insanity.

The same financial system has been put upon all the nations of the world by the money lenders and the situation here in the United States is world wide.

The major attempt of the money lenders to bolster up this false and iniquitous monetary system that came later, was the establishment of the Federal Reserve Banks in 1913.

CHAPTER XXII

THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

IN 1913 the money lenders secured from Congress twelve Federal Reserve Banks geographically located in reserve districts to cover the United States. Instead of one United States bank to be owned by the money lenders as promoted by Hamilton and others, the money lenders secured its equivalent in twelve such banks.

The name given them was The Federal Reserve Banks, carrying with its name the inference that they belonged to the government. Whereas, in fact, the bill provided that they were to belong to the banks, member banks, all national and state banks that subscribed stock thereto.

While there was a provision that the government could take stock in them, it has never taken and does not now own a single share of stock in them. I have a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to this effect. They belong exclusively to the stockholders in the other banks.

The drain on the national and state banks, about 30,000 in number, taking their money east in payment of interest on bonds and mortgages held by the big money lenders there, in the east, was resulting in the failure of banks, with periodical bank panics.

The stretching process of loaning ten for one was not working satisfactorily by reason of their reserve being depleted by the cash necessary to be sent east in payment of interest on the huge amount of bonds and mortgages owned by the money lenders in New York and New England.

Something further was necessary to be done to protect the money lending system—and—this resulted in The Federal Reserve Banks.

They are intended as mother banks for all the other banks to look after their interest and supply them with money when the stretching process endangered their reserve.

What the Federal Reserve banking system does which may be learned by anyone who may read the Federal Reserve Act with its amendments, is as follows:

1. All national banks are required to take stock in them to the amount of six per cent of the capital stock of each. And all state banks and Trust Companies may, on like terms, become members of the Federal reserve bank in their district. Thus making the Federal reserve banks the exclusive property of the money lenders.

2. A Federal Reserve Board is established at Washington, D. C., composed of eight members to have charge and general supervision of the twelve Federal reserve banks. On their demand, the United States government to print and deliver to them all money they call for, at the cost of printing the money. The money thus issued to be loaned into circulation through the district Federal reserve banks and their member banks. And, after paying all expenses, a dividend of six per cent, annually, on all their stock and to themselves a surplus until the surplus amounts to one hundred per cent of the capital stock, and thereafter, "Ten per cent of such net earnings shall be paid into the surplus." The six per cent dividends to be cumulative, interest compounded. All excess net earnings after taking care

of the foregoing, to be paid to the government as a franchise tax.

3. The twelve Federal reserve banks in each district to aid the member banks in meeting any run on them or necessity to increase their reserve money, by discounting the notes and other obligations on which the member banks have made loans. Thus sending money quickly to the member banks to take care of their cash reserve. Such paper thus discounted is classified but does not include frozen assets, notes due and not paid. This provision it was supposed would prevent bank failures and bank panics. It will be seen later how this worked, how impossible it is to protect a financial system that is destructive of itself.

4. This Federal Reserve Act provides for the reserve each member bank shall hold as against demand and time deposits. This clause reads as follows:

"(a) If not in a reserve or central city, it shall hold and maintain with the Federal reserve bank of its district an actual net balance equal to not less than seven per cent of its demand deposits and three per cent of its time deposits. (b) If in a reserve city ten per cent of its demand deposits and three per cent of its time deposits. (c) If in a central reserve city thirteen per cent of its demand deposits and three per cent of its time deposits." Neither in the Federal reserve law or in any other law, is any reserve required of national banks than what is herein stated. It is left optional with the banks as to what reserve they should hold, loaning their checking credit for from, say, five to fifteen times as much as their cash reserve. It will be noted that

on time deposits, three per cent, only, is required. In other words, the bank can loan its credit for thirty-three times as much as it has cash in reserve on its time deposits.

In this stretching process of ten for one, depending on discounting its loans with the Federal reserve bank, if necessary, to have cash on hand in an emergency, was regarded as safe protection. We have heretofore stated that the average was ten for one, loans amounting to ten times as much as they have money on hand in their vaults or the vaults of the banking system including what they have in reserve in the vaults of the Federal reserve bank.

The monthly reports of the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington shows that the money in the national and state banks is averaging about four billion six hundred million dollars and that they are loaning an average of about forty-seven billion dollars, which is a little more than ten times the amount of money they have. A little more than ten for one, on which they are drawing INTEREST. This does not include the money in the Federal reserve banks and the enormous interest that they are collecting.

The state banks, not member banks in the Federal Reserve System, are subject to state laws as to the amount of reserve they shall hold. The law of Arkansas which is before us, provides as follows:

"Shall have on hand as a reserve an amount equal to at least fifteen per cent of the aggregate sum of its deposits. A part of said fifteen per cent shall be in cash in the vaults, and the remainder thereof may be held on deposit subject to check, with any other bank approved as a depository for state banks."

It must be remembered by those who read this chapter that "DEPOSITS" in the banks do not represent actual money deposited. "Deposits" are running, taking the banking system as a whole, ten times as much as there is actual money in the banks. As against the National Treasurer's report of, say, forty-six billion dollars of deposits in the banks, there is, in fact, only about one-tenth of that amount in the banks in cash as capital stock or otherwise. The explanation is that, LOANS become DEPOSITS. You go into a bank and borrow, say, $10,000; it appears on your pass book and on the books of the bank as a DEPOSIT. The multiplicity of loans, the banks loaning credit, are appearing as "DEPOSITS." Hence, we see in the Treasurer's report and in statements in the newspapers that there is "Plenty of money in the banks as the DEPOSITS are about forty-seven billion dollars." What it means is debts drawing INTEREST.

5. One reading the Federal Reserve Act, will find that it has monopolized and cornered the gold in the nation and that all imports of gold go into the Federal reserve banks or in the United States Treasury to the credit of the Federal reserve banks. Practically the whole stock of gold, that is made the money of redemption of all other money, is cornered and owned by the money lenders and is NOT in circulation among the people.

6. By the Federal Reserve Act, Section 16, the government will print and issue, hand over to the Federal Reserve Banks, money on demand at the cost of printing. "Federal Reserve notes to be issued at the discretion of the Federal Reserve Board," so reads the Act. Same Section, "The cost of making

plates and printing this money to be paid for by the Federal reserve banks." The quotation is abreviated but covers this provision. It is all that the Federal Reserve Banks pay the government for their money. The notes issued to them, which is in large quantity, is all redeemable in gold and they own the gold. The only security they deliver to the government for this money is, "collateral composed of notes, drafts, bills of exchange, or acceptances, or bills of exchange indorsed by a member bank, or, etc." The collateral security quoted is sufficient and "or" and "etc.," gold and gold certificates are not necessary. Thus notes of the debtors of member banks become the sufficient collateral security for Federal reserve notes, the money of the government, without any cost to the banks except the cost of printing the money. The money redeemable in gold and the Federal Reserve Banks hold and own the gold.

7. The Federal reserve banks are exempt from taxation except on real estate they may own. Section 7 of the Act reads as follows: "Federal reserve banks, including the capital stock and surplus therein, and the income derived therefrom shall be exempt from Federal, State and local taxation, except taxes upon real estate." The government paid the expense out of the United States Treasury for organizing the Federal reserve banks—$100,000. See Section 2 of The Federal Reserve Act.

8. Section 4 paragraph Eight reads as follows: "Upon deposit with the Treasurer of the United States of any bonds of the United States in the manner provided by existing law relating to national banks, to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes in blank registered and

countersigned as provided by law, equal in amount to the par value of the bonds so deposited, such notes to be issued under the same conditions and provisions of law as relates to the issue of circulating notes of national banks secured by bonds of the United States bearing the circulating privilege, except that the issue of such notes shall not be limited to the capital stock of such Federal reserve bank."

This gives to each Federal reserve bank, additional to its right to receive money from the government at the cost of printing, as before provided for, the further right that all national banks have of depositing two per cent government bonds with the Comptroller of the Currency and receiving government money to the amount of such bonds on payment of one-half of one per cent and the cost of printing, and, to loan its checking credit as a substitute for money for as much as ten times the amount of money it hoards in its vaults without the payment of any interest or cost to the government for the ten times credit it issues as a substitute for money on which it is receiving INTEREST from the people the same as if it was money and draws, annually, its two per cent interest on the bonds deposited with the government.

One method for the Federal reserve banks to receive money from the government is by depositing 40 per cent in gold. But we have ignored this as it is a camouflage provision, a method of cornering the gold that is deposited with themselves as a part of their reserve but to the credit of the government.

CHAPTER XXIII

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS CONTINUED

ONE in reading this chapter should bear in mind two facts.

One is, that all this machinery set up by the law is to put into circulation money, or a substitute for money, by loaning it at INTEREST to the people.

The other fact to bear in mind is the expense of the Federal reserve banks in doing this.

I am, herewith, giving copy of a letter from the Federal Reserve Board which gives facts important to be known.

"Office Federal Reserve Board, Washington, February 3, 1930. Dear Sir: Your letter of January 28, addressed to the Honorable Claude A. Fuller, Member of Congress, has been referred by him to the Federal Reserve Board for reply.

"The information you request will be set forth in the order in which the questions appeared in your letter:

"1. Enclosed herewith you will find a copy of the Federal Reserve Act with all amendments to date.

"2. I am enclosing herewith a copy of the Board's Annual Report for 1928, on pages 162-165 of which you will find statements showing the gross and net earnings and the disposition thereof of each Federal reserve bank and of all Federal reserve banks combined for each year from the date of organization of the Federal reserve banks to the end of 1928. On pages 166 and 167 you will find a detailed statement of earnings and expenses and of the

profit and loss account of each Federal reserve bank for the year 1928.

"3. Each member of the Federal Reserve Board, other than the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency, who are members ex-officio, receives an annual salary of $12,000. The Comptroller of the Currency receives an annual salary of $5,000 as Comptroller and of $7,000 as a member of the Federal Reserve Board. The Secretary of the Treasury receives an annual salary of $15,000.

"4. The Governor and the Chairman of the Board, who is also Federal reserve agent, of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, each receives an annual salary of $50,000. The other officers of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, exclusive of its Buffalo branch, during 1929, received salaries aggregating $403,208.34.

"5. The cost of the main bank building of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, including land, was $19,598,903, as may be seen from page 79 of the Annual Report enclosed herewith.

"6. The building is owned by the Federal Reserve Bank.

Very truly yours,

E. M. McClelland,

Assistant Secretary."

TO—

Mr. W. H. Harvey.

* * *

A reliable lady in New York City writes me the following data relating to the Federal reserve bank in that city.

"At last! after being turned down in several

instances and passed on from person to person, I finally found a man—a Mr. Tenike, who gave me all the information that was available. The bank is at 33 Liberty street, a 20 story building, total space in the building 760,000 square feet—520,000 square feet is in office space.

"The member banks deposit their money in the Federal reserve bank and draw out and deposit money each day. Twenty-five tons of silver coins goes in and out of the bank daily. In the vaults there are vast sums. In the gold vaults the gold bars are stacked on shelves like books in a library. There is one gold vault there which alone contains 50 million dollars worth of gold bars.

"The bank has 2,700 employees. Some departments of the bank operate 24 hours a day. It takes 250 girls working steadily to count the incoming money." Twenty-five tons of silver coins is about one million dollars—and if distributed among the people would be $1.00 for each of one million people.

If this money was among the people in the United States, there would be no expense for counting the money daily, the people would take care of that and be spending it, daily, for their wants. (The Author.)

One of the twelve Federal reserve bank buildings is in Kansas City and from a reliable gentleman we get the following statement:

"The Federal Reserve bank building here is 21 stories high. An official in the bank told me there was about 300 tenants paying rent for offices in the building, the bank occupying the first floor. The office space, he told me, was 262 thousand

square feet, a space equal to eleven acres. The rent obtained from tenants was from $1.75 to $3.00 per square foot per year. There is as many as 300 names on the bulletin board, directory, at the entrance of the building."

This building of the Federal reserve bank in Kansas City is one story higher than the Federal reserve bank building in New York City and like all the other buildings of the Federal reserve banks, has been paid for out of the expense account and belongs, in each district, to the Federal reserve bank, paid for out of the INTEREST fund collected from the people to whom money has been loaned.

THE FEDERAL RESERVE BUILDING IN KANSAS CITY

I have a letter, other than the one before quoted, from the Federal Reserve Board as to who owns the Federal reserve banks and I quote from it as follows:

"All of the stock of the Federal reserve banks is owned by banking institutions which are members of the Federal Reserve System, no stock being owned by the Government of the United States."

The name "Federal," given to the Federal reserve banks, and the name "National" given to the thousands of national banks, scattered over the United

States, has been misleading as to who owns these banks, many believing that the National or Federal Government owned them. The people are now familiar with the fact that the National banks are owned by local stockholders. And the people are now learning that the Federal reserve banks are owned by the other banks. All owned by individuals for the purpose of money lending.

Most of the official statements given in the letter from the Federal Reserve Board at Washington stand out in bold relief without any special comment that can be made thereon.

But the reader's especial attention is called, first, to the law, that from the profits of money lending by these banks there shall first be paid the EXPENSES, and, then six per cent cumulative interest on all the stock in the Federal reserve bank, six per cent additional to a surplus fund till it amounts to one hundred per cent and, thereafter ten per cent of the net earnings shall be paid into the surplus fund. If there is any profit left it is to be paid to the government as a franchise tax.

It will be noted that EXPENSE of operating and conducting the Federal reserve banks comes first, and the more this is the less there will be left to go to the government, the expense incurred not limited but left to the managers of the Federal reserve banks.

How this expense amounts up will be noted in the letter from the Federal Reserve Board—$12,000 a year to eight members at Washington and the Governor and Chairman of the Board $50,000 each per year. "The other OFFICERS of the Federal

reserve bank at New York City exclusive of its Buffalo branch, during 1929, received salaries aggregating $403,208.34." This does not include the expense of the 2,700 employees of this one bank. When these salaries and expense of the employees and other expense of conducting the other eleven Federal reserve banks and their branches is considered, it amounts to an enormous sum, annually. Add to this expense the cost of building the buildings they occupy, the one in New York City costing nineteen million dollars, it makes another large addition to the expense, all of which is to be deducted, including dividends and surplus, before "Uncle Sam" receives anything, who is put in the attitude of a Shylock loaning money to his people, called a franchise tax, a bribe to secure the Federal Reserve Act.

To get the total cost to the people to keep government, commerce, society and civilization functioning by borrowing a substitute for money, the credit system, we must count what the other banks are doing and add that to the expense of the Federal reserve banks.

The Comptroller gives $3,100,000,000 six per cent dividends for one year of 28,146 national and state banks. To this must be added the expense of running these banks and surplus paid stockholders to get the cost, annually.

There is to be added to this the operation of one thousand or more banks and trust companies loaning credit that are not included, did not report, to the Comptroller of the Currency.

Also there is to be added to this amount what

is being borrowed from life insurance companies and thousands of other money lenders that are not banks. This includes interest on national debt about seventeen billion dollars, railroad bonds, twelve billion dollars, the people paying this interest in passenger and freight service, bonds of states, counties and minor civic divisions fifteen billion dollars, road bond issues five billion dollars, bonds of industrial corporations, other than railroads, including street car companies, oil, gas, manufacturing and all other industrial companies thirty billion dollars, mortgages on farms five billion dollars, interest bearing loans on other real estate ten billion dollars, on endowments for colleges, universities and churches three billion dollars, other interest bearing loans made by private money lenders and not included in the above two billion dollars.

The foregoing amounts, given in round numbers are substantially correct and will be confirmed by the forthcoming Census Report for 1930.

In chapter three of this series of articles the FAIR CASH value of all the assessable wealth of all property in the United States in the year 1919 when values were double of what they are now, is given at 150 billion dollars. See that chapter for the authority for this—there given. The debts of the people of the United States including the above and more than 50 billion dollars due the banks make a total indebtedness of about, or close to, the total FAIR CASH VALUE of all assessable property in the United States, on which the people are paying interest, the annual interest as much as 9

billion dollars, more than all the money there is of all forms, including paper, gold and silver coins, in the United States, given by the Secretary of the Treasury in round numbers, Eight billion dollars. It, the INTEREST, is not all being paid in money but in new loans to pay INTEREST.

The World Almanac for 1930, on pages 324-325, gives the gross value of all agricultural products, fifty-one in number, produced in the United States in the year 1928 at $9,726,822,000. A little in excess of nine billion dollars for a year when values were twenty-five per cent higher than they are now. The list given includes every conceivable agricultural product from wheat, cotton, hay, fruit to truck and garden products, fifty-one varieties of products. It will thus be seen that it will take the gross value, not the net value, but gross value, of all the agricultural products in the United States, each year, to pay the annual INTEREST to the money lenders.

CHAPTER XXIV

A SOLILOQUY

BEFORE coming to the REMEDY for the chaos now existing in the world, it is necessary for the people, with whom this REMEDY will rest, that they should definitely understand the monstrous economic system that has brought us to the present situation.

It appears to be one of the most difficult of things to get to the people, understandably, how a medium of exchange by the CREDIT system has been put into circulation through a Man made law that is destructive, in the end, of itself and the bankruptcy of the people.

The one feature of this atrocious financial system that is the most perplexing to get the people to understand is, the method of the money lenders hoarding the money and loaning their credit as a substitute for money for an amount ten times as much as the money they are hoarding.

It, too, must be remembered that civilizations have come and gone attended with suffering and misery to all the people on the earth, because, they could not understand the CAUSE of the ruin of the civilization in which they were living. The cause of the destruction of their civilizations, and reasoning, by induction, it may be stated as a certainty, that the CAUSE of their ultimate downfall was the same as that which now threatens the destruction of this civilization.

Hence, the great importance, of getting to the people now living, a clear understanding of what is at present not, generally known to them.

We are, therefore, in this chapter wishing to make plain that feature of our present economic laws above referred to.

To present it in the most readable and understandable manner we are going to give it in the language of a banker, a money lender, who is selfishly profiting by this system.

The Soliloquy of a Wyoming Banker

"I have $100,000 which I wish to invest to bring me the largest possible profit—in a way that will reduce the risk of loss to a minimum." Thus soliloquized a man living in Wyoming.

"I can purchase with it $100,000 in government bonds, non-taxable by either Nation, State, County or otherwise. I will be exempted from taxation. I will thus escape taxes that is becoming burthensome. On any other investment of it my income from it will be taxed, national tax considerably. And then there is state, county, township, municipal, school, road bonds and, may be, some other form of special taxation that will catch me. I see in New Mexico these different forms of taxes average 3 per cent on a fair cash valuation, which does not include income tax. I do not know what all these taxes amount to here, but they are a plenty.

"If I buy government 2 per cent bonds I will be exempt from all these forms of taxation, equivalent to from 5 per cent to 10 per cent when all forms of taxes, including income tax, I escape are considered—and no trouble, no worry. And I will have something that I can sell for cash, at par or for a premium, at any time which I could not do

with any ordinary investment. Of the different forms of government bonds, the 2 per cents to me have a distinctive advantage, by which I can make 15 per cent or more, annually, off of them and at the same time be exempt from all forms of taxation.

"By buying them, the 2 per cents, the government **will give me back the $100,000 in fresh new money,** at a tax, or, interest rate of **½ of 1 per cent,** per annum and the cost of printing the $100,000, **which is only $62.50;** and will confer the privilege on me, of **me loaning the money** 6, 8 or 10 times, at 6, 8 or 10 per cent per annum, **on each loan.** Here in Wyoming where I live the rate at which I can loan it will be 8 or 10 per cent with commissions, at times, on the side. The government permits, me, with the $100,000 in new money, given me at practically no cost ($62.50 and ½ of 1 per cent only, annually, thereafter) to conduct a loaning system, a National Bank. Under this system, legalized by law, I freeze on to the $100,000 and use it to **loan my credit as money, bank credit,** that **by law answers for money** and is **called money.** By holding on to the $100,000 in money, I can loan bank credit, a checking system, **for a million dollars, loaning each dollar of my $100,000 ten times, at, each time, say 8 per cent, which is 80 per cent annually on my $100,000.**

"By the Federal Reserve Act, Sec. 19, Paragraph A, here in Wyoming, a National Bank is required to hold in real money only 7 **per cent of demand deposits and 3 per cent only of time deposits counting** on checks going out and coming in to counter-balance each other, except this small margin of 7 and 3 per cent that may be needed in **actual money.** But this

small margin is relied on only in an emergency. It is safer and is so practiced by the banks to hold a reserve, in actual money, of 10 or 15 per cent, loaning bank credit, the right to check on the bank, 6 or 8 or 10 times the amount of real money the bank has.

Loans Each Dollar Ten Times

"There is now all told in the United States, outside the U. S. Treasury, about 5 **billion dollars, and the banks are loaning** and drawing interest on **forty-five billion dollars.** The banks haven't got in their vaults all this 5 billion dollars, as some of it is floating in the tills and pockets **of the people, but they, the banks, have** as much as 4 billion five hundred million dollars of this money, holding it as a legal asset to loan their checking credit for **45 billion dollars.** This is loaning $10 for each one dollar they have. **The government reports and statistics all confirm these figures."**

Here, the Wyoming man paused and scratched his head. "I wonder," he said to himself, "how many of the people know this—that each dollar the government has given the bankers on these 2 per cent bonds, at practically no cost, $62.50 for printing the money and ½ of 1 per cent interest annually—they are loaning it to the people at 6, 8 or 10 per cent—ten times. I wonder! I wonder! if the people know this?" Again he paused with his right hand at his mouth, brushing his moustache, "No! they don't know it, or, **hell would break loose in this Country.**

"My $100,000 loaned 10 times at 8 per cent is one million dollars drawing 8 per cent interest, or $80,000 annually. But that is not all profit—that is gross

—I must own a bank building or a room in which to bank. Much printed matter, checks, deposit books, etc.; also a cashier and clerks. All this costs money. But experience shows that the average bank properly managed is making a net of 15 per cent profit and additionally, annually, adding to its surplus and undivided profits which enhances the market value of the bank stock. Some I notice with par value per share $100 **is now worth $500.**

"So, my $100,000 invested in 2 per cent government bonds can be utilized as follows:

"Annual net dividend	$15,000.00
Annual increase in market value of my $100,000 in stock, account of Surplus and Undivided Profits, $10,000. In twenty years that is $200,000. I see where in twenty years some bank stock has much exceeded that. But say, annually, 10 per cent increase in market value of my stock.	10,000.00
Total annual profit	$25,000.00
Annual interest paid the Government, ½ of 1 per cent ... $500.00	
Cost, printing money ... 62.50	
	$562.50
Net annual profit	$24,437.50

After the first year the $62.50 doesn't count. It was for printing the money, $100,000." And now he paused and again meditated. "I want to get this thing just right. * * *

"While I pay no tax of any kind on my $100,000 in bonds, I do have to pay tax on the Capital Stock and Surplus of my bank. Here in Wyoming the custom is 50 per cent assessment on true valuation, say $2,000 tax. But I have already counted that in the expense of the bank, which **is deducted along with other expense before declaring the 15 per cent dividends** and passing a healthy amount to Surplus. The banks, out of the, say 80 per cent gross, **pay the stockholders' tax on Capital Stock.** Yes! the tax on my Capital Stock and Surplus, is paid that way, out of the 80 per cent the borrowers pay.

"I could use my $100,000 to organize a State Bank, where I would not want or need the government bonds—the process there is the same, **eight or 10 for 1.** But if I go the National route, buy the bonds, the government **gives me back my money** and pays me 1½ per cent net, $1500 annually. Some pocket money. Have got my money, $100,000. Am out nothing on the bonds. Still own them and get a nice little present from the government once a year of $1500. I have got the $100,000 in my pocket. No! I have got it in my bank vault as an asset and a privilege of loaning a bank substitute for money for a million dollars, and collecting interest on a million dollars the same as if it were real money. And I will have the Federal Reserve Bank behind me to discount the notes I have taken if I get pinched for ready cash to make good my 7 per cent and 3 per cent reserves.

"The Federal Reserve Banks belong to **the banks, the government does not own a single share of their stock,** the National banks and other member banks **own it all.** My $100,000 will also give me an

ownership interest in them. I had not heretofore counted that. And some money makers they are —paying dividends to member banks and now building million-dollar buildings with thousands of offices and stores in them to rent. I will own an interest in those buildings. The people **think** the Federal Reserve Banks belong to the government. **The poor people!** The banks and other money lenders control the press and I guess the people won't hear much about it.

Swapping Checks

"Will my loans be safe?" continues to meditate this Wyoming man who thinks of putting $100,000 in 2 per cent government bonds and has satisfied himself that there is 25 per cent profit in it—**and then some! "Yes!"** he continued, talking to himself as it were. "The only banks that get hurt or fail is where a dishonest man in it robs the bank or has poor judgment in making loans. **I will look out for that.** When a man wants to borrow, as a rule he has **got to have it** and will give good security. Or he is amply good, both as to character and property. If not he will mortgage with fire insurance etcetera and the loan is made on the side, not being a bankable loan. Society and business slump, go deranged, without money, and as the banks have practically all the real money in their vaults, the people **are forced to borrow,** and what they get is bank credit. It is placed to their credit and they draw checks on it. And these checks coming back are placed to the credit of others. Practically no money needed. The people think the banks use money deposited by the people, by loaning it.

But the banks own practically all the money. Deposits are loans, credited to the borrower as a deposit, or credited to others who get the borrowers' checks. All, or nearly all, deposits are checks originating with bank credit loans. If there are three banks in the town, as there will be when I start this bank, when we have our daily clearing, swapping checks, as an average it will break about even, very little money to pass between us to make it an even swap. So no money is needed, or mighty little. The three banks may each be loaning an average of $1,000 a day, but checks on these loans are coming back credited to other depositors. This is what is called bank credit. Great scheme! Little or no money needed. Some checks may go out of town to outside banks and are sent in for collection, and are paid in exchange; but checks drawn on the outside banks will be deposited with us and the outside banks must pay these checks to us in bank exchange—and these will balance up, on an average, offsetting each other like the daily clearance between the local banks. I see clearly and understand it now how a bank can loan ten times as much as it has real money. Great scheme! Four or five billion dollars in the banks of the United States and the banks are loaning to the people FORTY TO FIFTY BILLION DOLLARS. A great check swapping proposition!"

And the Wyoming man packed his grip to start for Washington. Bought the $100,000 in 2 per cent government bonds, came back with the $100,000 in money, only needing his signature on each bill to make it National money.

By the Federal Reserve Act, Section 4, paragraph

eight, the Federal Reserve Banks may secure from the government National currency on the same terms as National banks may, but are not limited as are National banks, to the amount of their capital stock. Their right to deposit 2 per cent bonds with the Treasurer and receive currency therefor, is not limited. This is additional to their right to Federal Reserve Bank notes, which they get at the cost of printing. Anyone may, probably, secure a copy of the Federal Reserve Act by writing his Congressman.

CHAPTER XXV
THE RESULT

THE results of this monstrous and evil financial system may be enumerated as follows:

1. It has given the Federal Reserve Board at Washington the power to inflate and deflate the credit in circulation by having its member banks extending credits liberally or in calling them in, commonly known as inflation and deflation. Knowing when they are going to do this, buying stocks on the New York Exchange when they are going to inflate credit, and, selling these stocks when they know they are going to deflate credit, making millions of dollars for themselves and those in their confidence.

2. It has bonded and mortgaged the people of the United States till we are now hopelessly in debt to the big money lenders who produce nothing.

3. Loss of homes and business by the people, farming and industry unprofitable, it is sending them and their boys and girls out in the world seeking employment. Thus overcrowding the ranks of the wage earners and increasing the number of the unemployed. Ninety per cent of the farms in the United States are now mortgaged.

4. The shortage of real money among the people, with the necessity to have it, has emphasized the importance of possessing it. With the loss of hope of making a living by any honest industrious method or work suited to their tastes or ability, they are, by thousands, drifting into crime, resulting in the robbing of banks where the money is hoarded, and all manner of crimes including mur-

der. So general has this become we now have organized crime, criminals organized to commit greater crimes. In our financial laws we have organized crime within the law, that is creating organized crime against the law.

5. Loss of hope, loss of business or occupation, inability to make a living for oneself and family, resulting in discord and unhappiness at home, is leading thousands to committing suicide, the number increasing annually, in many instances the suicide killing the members of his family, that they too, may be taken out of a life in which, to them, there is no hope of bettering their condition.

6. It is creating an unsound mental condition among so many people by reason of the discord and strenuous conditions that are hampering and vexing them till the mind is unbalanced—now filling and overcrowding our Insane Asylums. The number is increasing annually.

7. It has brought monopoly of land, increasing tenantry, hunger to millions, including children, drying the mother's breast and robs the babe unborn—creating an anemic race. Thus perishes civilizations.

8. It has subsidized political parties, by financing their political campaigns, placing them under obligation to the money power to give them the legislation they want.

9. It has subsidized the churches with endowments to build their churches and religious colleges, the ministers' salaries and church expenses paid by the rich pew holders. Usurers, and those profiting by Usury, till the economic religion taught in the Bible, by Christ and His apostles is entirely

ignored. By negation, the crime of omission is committed. The fundamental economic Teachings of Jesus Christ is at the basis, the foundation, of a True Christian religion. Without it, all other teachings that belong to the superstructure of religion, will fall to the ground and in the midst of the wreckage Satan may be seen, if this picture was put on canvas, pointing at it as the work of his hand. And under this picture could be written, "The Betrayal of Christ."

10. It is the mother of Trusts. By loaning credit to individuals and corporations to monopolize industry and products, fixing low prices on raw material and higher prices on finished products, with profits high enough to take care of the interest to the money lenders. This has taken from the people billions of dollars in the past. It is now becoming a difficult operation for this system, under the condition that has arisen of frozen assets, the beginning of an era that will bring disaster to all, including the money lenders themselves. The utter breaking down of the organism of government and society.

11. It has propagated a false and misleading statement that the number of the unemployed has been created by inventions and improvements in machinery, requiring less labor than before these inventions and discoveries were made. This statement is misleading many innocent and honest people.

Whereas, the increase in these inventions and discoveries have more than doubled the quantity of labor than what it was before. The oil and gas discoveries have given employment to tens of thou-

sands of people in the drilling of wells, pipe lines to the Gulf and Ocean, refineries and distributors of these two products. The invention of the automobile has given employment to more than a half million people in the manufacturing of cars, trucks, tires and other accessories, including filling stations, numbered by the thousands, each giving employment to as many as three men; to roads and eating houses for the accommodation of tourists now numbering many thousand and increasing in number, annually, that gives employment to thousands of people. The telephone system, now radiating the whole United States, gives employment to more than a million people. The discoveries in electricity are giving employment to tens of thousands of people in the manufacture of machinery for producing power and lights, the building of great water-power plants for this purpose and the construction of electric wire lines. The radio, the most recent discovery, is giving employment to tens of thousands of people in the manufacture of these machines, their distribution and of broadcasting stations. The discovery of cement, improved wonderfully, in the last few years, is giving employment to tens of thousands of people in its manufacture, the construction of thousands of miles of highways and in hundreds of incidental ways.

While inventions in machinery have lessened the number of employees necessary in farming and in the linotype, for setting type, and press work of printing, it and similar inventions are all infinitely small as compared with the number of owners, contractors and employees required in the multiplicity of new discoveries above given.

12. Another misleading statement is that prices of farm products have been brought down by overproduction. The reply to this is, underconsumption brought about by lack of money among the people with which to buy. With, say one hundred million people in the United States, as many as sixty million of the people are skimping in their food consumption, and as many as twenty million are being half fed with many only one or two meals per day. This condition cuts consumption about one-half of what it would be under conditions of prosperity. The railroads' reduced freight carrying of consumable products confirms this statement; and the collapse on the Stock Exchange in New York also indicates the same thing. Underconsumption, a lack of money with which to buy, is the same story all over the world.

13. It is propagating other misleading statements, one of which is as to the amount of money per capita in circulation, in which they are counting the four billion five hundred million dollars in the vaults of the national and state banks, as "in circulation," when it is hoarded as an asset to loan their INTEREST bearing credit. There is not more than five dollars per capita in the pockets and tills of the people, and some one is paying interest on it.

14. It is propagating and financing false and minor political issues that are diverting the minds of the people, creating political topics for their absorption and attention that serves to take their minds off the cause of their undoing.

This chapter closes the history of the money subject. A history with which all the people of the

CHRIST DRIVING MONEY CHANGERS OUT OF TEMPLE

Above is a reproduction of a picture in a book by The Pilgrim Press, Boston, Mass., which is in the Kansas City, Mo., Library.

Money lending for profit was the only Evil with which He used physical force to cope with the Evil. This act of the great Messiah is evidence that He regarded Usury as the greatest of crimes against public morals. Our observance of the horrible conditions that now exist is confirmation of the wisdom of this great Master. Pictures of St. Peter, St. Paul, Luther, Calvin, and King Edward III in this book are from old books in the Kansas City library.

world should be familiar. It tells the story of the Hydra Headed Monster whose name is USURY.

For those who are helping it, responsible for and maintaining it, we should have unbounded CHARITY. They know not what they are doing. As a rule, they are among our best and most honorable citizens, innocent, without knowledge of the effect of this nefarious EVIL. It is not these men we are exposing, but the WICKED SYSTEM with which they are connected. As I meet personally those whom I know, there is mutual cordial greeting.

There are tens of thousands of honorable, upright men and women, as yet uninformed, financially solvent, who are bowing their heads in negative submission, and as they read the daily papers, wondering what it is all coming to. Our next chapter will begin the REMEDY.

THE REMEDY

CHAPTER XXVI

THE REMEDY

THE opportunity is now with us to bring about a perfect and permanent civilization that will grow stronger and more perfect year by year until there is universal happiness, contentment and prosperity.

To apply a Remedy that will bring temporary prosperity without fundamentally preventing the return of present conditions will be short lived. In the ancient days of Greece and Rome this was done, a temporary prosperity obtained when all debts were cancelled and all public lands (before monopolized by the rich) was divided among the people, no one allowed to hold more than 250 acres. "From this time began," says history (see Swinton's Outline History of the World, page 144), "A golden age of Roman politics, civic concord to which a temple was dedicated, brought with it a period of civic virtue and heroic greatness."

This historical item is stated in a former chapter, but is given again because of its aptness on the subject here discussed.

But, Usury was permitted to come back, annulled all that had been done followed by the wreckage of the Roman Republic, dictatorship, the Empire ending in the overthrow of the civilization of that time.

During the period that the Bible gives us the history, for a time, each fifty years a "Jubilee" was declared, cancelling all debts and restoring the people to their land with Usury denounced. But

Usury ate its way back with each time ruin in its track with Christ and His apostles, the last to assail it till after the fall and passing of the Roman Empire.

If we are now to adopt a Remedy that will operate temporarily only as did these people in the past, we are not accomplishing the great purpose for which we have the opportunity. The Remedy must be permanent and lasting.

Selfishness crystallized into the laws of nations that has destroyed democracies and republics and has been the mother of monarchies and despotism must be eliminated in a manner that it can never return.

Selfishness arising in the early history of this civilization has taken possession of every government that arose and tried to function. As the people emigrated and traveled westward and northward, selfishness arose in each government they organized, dominating and controlling legislation till finally the liberty-loving people crossed the Atlantic Ocean and the Western Hemisphere was populated. And again in each of the governments arising, selfishness has taken control, till we now have the same destructive condition in all the governments of the Western Hemisphere. Thus, selfishness pursuing the common good, crystallizing itself into laws, has possession of all the governments in the world.

There is no other country to which liberty-loving people can flee. We are at that period in which former civilizations perished, blotting out all inventions and discoveries with untold suffering and deprivation to all the people in the world existing

at each of those periods. It is at present our golden opportunity to apply a Remedy that will swiftly bring us temporary relief, and, in a limited time, permanent relief that will save this civilization and banish, forever, the arch enemy of mankind.

We thus put the Remedy on a high plane that will invoke the sympathy, the respect and the admiration of ALL the people in whom there is a dormant hope that such a result will be obtained and cultivated from year to year as the functioning of the Remedy operates.

Such a Remedy will secure the cohesion of both classes of people, those who want immediate relief and those who want permanent relief—the perfection of a civilization, bringing "A golden age of civic virtue and heroic greatness."

The organism of government should be founded upon fundamental principles among which should be the following:

Free speech, a free press and peaceable assembly of the people to discuss all questions of public policy.

One serves oneself best by promoting the common good.

Equal opportunity to all and special privilege to none.

Money a medium of exchange is the blood of civilization. Civilization cannot function without it. If all the money were destroyed tonight, there would be bread riots in all the cities in 48 hours and interminable confusion

in the nation. A thing of such essential importance should be understood by the people; and its making and circulation properly made and protected, ABOLISHING USURY.

No government can continue to function that puts money into circulation by permitting it to be loaned into circulation for INTEREST paid thereon.

The true purpose of human government is the promotion and development of the human race.

The putting into legislation a Code of principles for teaching character building and the fundamental principles of government to be taught in all the homes and schools of the nation.

An independent citizen is one who owns his own employment and is a home owner. A dependent citizen is one who depends on someone else for employment, and usually is a tenant. Civilization should so function as to increase the number of independent citizens and home owners and to decrease the number of dependent citizens and tenants.

The necessary laws to be enacted that will eliminate selfishness and greed from the character of all people. This IS practical, as we will see as we come to it.

Item by item we now begin with each practical necessity for the founding of a perfect civilization pursuant to the plan and principles above given.

CHAPTER XXVII

FOR IMMEDIATE RELIEF

FOR immediate relief by the next Administration and Congress elected by the people, a law to be passed repealing all present financial laws and providing for the opening of the Mints to the free coinage of both gold and silver, with an issue of national paper currency sufficient in amount to put all idle labor at work building highways across the continent east and west and north and south, levees for the protection of the Mississippi valley delta, and if necessary canals and irrigating ditches.

The administration of this law to be in the hands of the President and his Cabinet, one of whom will be the Secretary of the Treasury as of old.

The opening of the mints to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 15½ to 1 of gold would immediately put tens of thousands of men at work in the mountains of the west mining the silver ore and in the Samplers, Smelters and transportation, including the mining and transportation of iron and limestone rock used in the smelting of silver ores in all of which some gold is produced.

All this money coined at the mints and handed over to the producers of the silver, together with the national currency printed, used in the building of public improvements, would be money going into circulation without any INTEREST being paid for it by anyone.

The building of two cement highways across the continent, each 3,000 miles long, at a cost of $30,000 per mile, 6,000 miles would be 180 million

dollars. The building of three such roads north and south, 2,000 miles each, from the Canadian border to Mexico and the Gulf of Mexico, would be another 6,000 miles costing 180 million dollars —and 6,000 miles of lateral cement roads into the farming countries would be another 180 million dollars, with 100 million dollars spent in the delta of the Mississippi Valley and 100 million spent in canals and irrigating ditches, would be a total of 740 million dollars spent annually, a sum still much less (only about $6.00 per capita) than is necessary to have in circulation among the people. All money going into circulation without any interest being paid therefor. And, with all idle labor taken up it would also include tens of thousands of farmers and others, for part of their time, who are now suffering on account of the present depression. It would give employment to all. The money they received and used in the purchase of necessities and comforts would be going into circulation among all the people, thus restoring prosperity.

This sum, 740 million dollars, spent annually, is about three-fourths of one billion dollars annually. Whereas now it is requiring about 9 billion dollars annually in the payment of INTEREST to the USURERS, to keep money and a substitute for money in circulation without any benefit derived therefrom as above provided for.

The nine billion dollars we are now paying to the Usurers annually would do fifteen times as much work annually, as above provided for, with no INTEREST paid to anyone for getting the money into circulation.

We have now what is known as a billion-dollar

Congress, with a multitude of office holders, including those in the states holding office that is equal to one officer for each ten of our population, with numerous Boards for the functioning of an ill organized, wasteful and extravagant government. This can be reduced to a minimum, eliminating nearly all this expense as we shall, hereafter, explain, the deduction amounting to as much as the 740 million dollars annually.

Congress and the state legislatures should immediately, in connection with the foregoing remedy, declare a Moratorium on all debts, including bonds and mortgages and other debts, except current commercial debts. The definition of the word "Moratorium," as defined by the dictionary, as is here intended, reads as follows:

"A period established by law, during which a debtor may suspend payment of his obligations."

It will be claimed by the present money power that the free coinage of silver will flood the United States with silver and drive gold out of circulation, exported to foreign countries. This will not be true but if it does—let it go! It is now not in circulation and of no use, hoarded by the usurers to serve their ulterior purpose. The further reply to this is, that the free coinage of silver by the United States should be confined to silver produced in the United States. What we want is a medium of exchange unhampered by any USURY laws that will divert it from its God given purpose—a medium of exchange. And the free coinage of silver with national paper currency in a limited amount, full legal tender, good in the payment of all exchanges between individuals and individuals and the govern-

ment, will do this. The currency thus provided for will do this without gold, if it leaves us or goes out of circulation.

The production of gold and silver in the world for 421 years is given in the World Almanac for 1930 and for gold the average per year was about 50 million dollars and of silver about 40 million dollars. In the United States the production was but a small part of this. In the year 1928 the annual production was, of gold in the United States, $44,335,300, and in an average year the consumption of gold in the industrial arts was $74,333,684, of which the 44 million produced in the United States was a part. Of silver, there was produced in 1928, in the United States, an average year, 34 million and odd dollars, of which there was consumed in the industrial arts 39 million fine ounces. The surplus of gold and silver consumed in the arts coming from other parts of the world, see World Almanac, page 863.

From the foregoing, one will see the beggarly condition the world is in to depend on gold for money and the comparative scarcity of silver for a sufficient monetary supply after what is used in the industrial arts is considered.

The free coinage of silver at the United States mints will bring the production of silver in the United States up to probably 60 million dollars per year in excess of what is needed in the industrial arts, which will be, per capita, for money, for the 120 million people, about 50c per year.

Silver coins are the most preferable for fractional currency, being more sanitary for the people to handle and have in their pockets than paper money

which gets dirty. And, then, too, it is the most popular money with the people in the way of circulating generally among the people and held at home ready to be used for expenses, than other money that gravitates to the bank centers. It was, for centuries, regarded as the money of the people. Whereas, gold does not circulate among the people.

All the foregoing laws necessary to bring immediate prosperity is within the legislative power of the present Congress. Under the Constitution—our fundamental law—Congress has a right to make money and regulate the value thereof. It has been doing it in a cumbersome and destructive manner and has the same right to do it now in a way that will bring equity and justice with prosperity and happiness to the people of the United States. And a Moratorium law will be a proper and necessary step in regulating the value of money, letting money get to the people as a circulating medium and not taken out of circulation to be hoarded by the USURERS.

It will be claimed that a paper monetary system cannot be made a success, and, Germany and other instances, will be cited where it has proven a failure. But this was by reason of acts of the money Octopus, the body USURY, its tentacles and fangs into every nation in the world. We are now preparing to kill this Octopus—never again to live—and later we give an ideal monetary system that will stand the test of all experience and criticism.

CHAPTER XXVIII

IMMEDIATE RELIEF CONTINUED

THE government to take over the banking system. This is absolutely essential. It is more important than its having taken over the postal business.

If it were now submitted to the people to take the government out of the postal business, the carrying of the mails, and turning it over to private individuals and corporations, there would be a unanimous vote to leave the government in charge of it.

And, on the government taking charge of the banking business, after a trial of it, the people would be universally in favor of that system.

With the states of the Union divided into banking districts, with a population in each district of, approximately 12,000 people, say, from 10,000 to 15,000 people, there should be one bank in each district owned by the Federal Government—no other banking permitted.

There are now about 30,000 banks in the United States. This would reduce the number of banks by three times, about 10,000 banks instead of 30,000. In towns where there are now three banks there would be one bank. And in cities of large population there would be one bank to approximately 12,000 people, the city divided into banking districts, making it convenient to the people to go to and from their bank.

THERE WOULD BE NO BANK FAILURES. There will have come an end to bank failures and

the huge losses in the aggregate that the people have suffered thereby. No one would hesitate to use the banks, as they would belong to the government, and the failure of its banks would be impossible. Absolute confidence in banking would exist.

As money and its circulation is essential to the functioning and existence of a government it is a logical conclusion that the government itself should own and control the banking system. Banks are necessary for the transaction and carrying on of business, for safe depositories of the people and the collection of checks drawn on banks at a distance. Money and its check representative should circulate like the shuttles in a loom, weaving together the woof and the warp of cloth, with every facility and no embarrassment or tribute to be paid therefor, for the circulation of these shuttles in the financial loom. And a banking system is necessary.

Our forefathers understood this, in part, when they provided for the free coinage of gold and silver. Coined at the mints at the expense of the government—the people—the money handed back to the people who brought the metal to the mints, the money going into circulation without any interest or tribute to be paid therefor. And by act of Congress they made all foreign silver coins in circulation in the United States legal tender money.

The same principle for the government to provide for money and its circulation applies to all money, whether gold and silver or paper money to be made and put in circulation at the expense of the government—the people.

As we will see, this expense is infinitesimally small as compared with the expense the people are

now subjected to, to put a circulating medium into circulation. And the system we now have is a poisonous one that will work ruin and destruction to the government, the people and civilization if permitted to continue.

The cost of conducting the present 30,000 banks is approximately three times as much as it will cost to conduct 10,000 banks belonging to the government. And the people are paying this expense of conducting the 30,000 banks, in interest on money and credit, their poisonous substitute for money the people borrow. And additional to this expense, they are paying an average six per cent dividend, and an average ten per cent to the surplus of the capital stock of all these 30,000 banks. An amount, dividends and surplus, amounting to about sixteen per cent of their capital stock.

It will not cost by about one-half as much to run the government banks, as it is costing to run the postal department. The postal department is now costing about 600 million dollars annually, which includes the railway mail service on all railroads in the United States, trucks in the cities carrying the mail to and from the depots, about 10 thousand rural mail carriers, and as many or more letter carriers in the towns and cities. The office force of the 10 thousand government banks will, probably, not be more in number than the office force in all the post offices.

The report of the Comptroller of the Treasury shows that the loans by the banks is now averaging as much as 45 billion dollars, on which the people are paying an average of six per cent, or two billion 700 million dollars annually. Out of this two

billion 700 million dollars the banks are paying, additional to their dividends and surplus, the expense of conducting their banks. All expense, dividends and surplus, coming off the people.

And, additional to this, the people are paying interest to other money lenders for an enormous amount for which they have issued bonds and mortgages and other evidences of indebtedness. The maintaining of the present financial system, the total aggregate of interest bearing indebtedness is about 150 billion dollars; which, with an average of six per cent interest, is nine billion dollars annually, 24 million dollars per day and one million dollars each hour, that is crushing the people and has brought the present crisis to the United States.

Whereas, the 10,000 government banks at $20,000 each for annual expense will be 200 million dollars. At $30,000 each per year it will be 300 million dollars, with salaries from $10,000 to $50,000 a year to presidents of banks eliminated. And there will be no dividends, surplus or other expense except the cost of the mints coining the gold and silver and the printing of the paper money. A total of not to exceed, in any event, 500 million dollars, as against the two billion 700 million dollars the present banking system is costing and the nine billion dollars the present USURY system is costing annually, all of which will be eliminated under the banks owned by the government.

With the money put into circulation with no interest thereon in the building of public improvements and as before and further hereafter explained, we will have a prosperous people and the

500 million dollars' expense of the government banking system will be cheerfully paid as it will be an expense that has saved the Republic and brought prosperity to all the people.

But we will, later, give the plan of an economic system that will provide for this expense and eliminate assessors and tax collectors—a government conducted without taxation—that in a manner omits assessors and tax collectors. The people owning their property free of taxation. To do this is simple and obvious that would have long since occurred to people if they had not left this subject to a class of people who were selfishly interested in controlling the monetary system.

The Moratorium against all existing indebtedness except current commercial debts will remove these debts as an embarrassment to the functioning of the 10,000 government banks till that subject is taken care of as hereinafter provided for.

CHAPTER XXIX

GOVERNMENT BANKS CONTINUED

THERE is now in the United States of all forms of money, about eight billion dollars. See Government Statistics for this.

We are safe in estimating that 6 billion dollars of the 8 billion dollars will be deposited in the government banks. This is estimating liberally that 2 billion dollars will be partly hoarded, in the beginning, by the money lenders opposing the new law, and by what the people will retain in their pockets and tills. But if the amount deposited in the banks is short of the 6 billion dollars, the government, the creator of the money, can print and supply it, limiting the amount to a total of 6 billion dollars.

The 6 billion dollars in deposits that the 10,000 government banks start with will be checked in and out by the depositors, an active medium of exchange, always maintaining in the banks about 6 billion dollars in deposits; and, the 600 thousand dollars in each bank will be industriously circulating, as shuttles in the financial loom, in each banking district of, approximately, 12,000 people.

This amount will supply the 10,000 government banks with 600 thousand dollars, each.

With public improvements as heretofore provided for requiring 740 million dollars, annually, and about 500 million dollars for expense of conducting the banks, and, coining and printing money, annually, we have, approximately, 1200 million dollars, one billion 200 million dollars, annually, which is 100 million dollars per month.

With a payroll to meet this expense on the first and fifteenth day of each month, it will require 50 million dollars for each payroll, which for convenience of the workmen and employees, we will say that, in the main, this will be paid in cash, with part, only, of it in checks that will be immediately redeposited. Within the two weeks expiring before the next pay day the rest will be deposited in the banks. We have already provided for what the people have seen fit to keep at home and in their pockets; and the 60 million dollars, 50c per capita, of silver being coined, annually, into money is to be considered as being, in part, deposited in the banks. So we are reasonably safe in all of the 50 million dollars returning to the banks in time for the next pay day.

Fifty million dollars to be paid out semi-monthly by the 10,000 banks, means, on an average 5 thousand dollars by each bank, each of which has in cash on hand, six hundred thousand dollars. Each payroll depleting the cash in the bank by about one per cent only, and again back in the bank in about two weeks, restoring the cash to the 600 thousand dollars. Thus each payroll is met semi-monthly without affecting the cash holdings of the banks.

This can be continued indefinitely except for one reason. The money paid out will be deposited in the banks by contractors, workmen, employees and those to whom the money is paid in the purchase of property, supplies and comforts, increasing the deposits of the depositors in EACH BANK an average of five thousand dollars, each two weeks following each payroll by each bank of five thousand dollars,

the bank balancing its books by charging this five thousand dollars to a "Common Good Account."

Stating this proposition, as a whole, all the 10,000 banks would, in meeting each payroll, pay out 50 million dollars depleting their cash holdings each time by the 50 million dollars of its 6 billion dollars on hand. The amount paid out being about one per cent thereof. And returning to the banks in about two weeks. There being no other banks in which the people can deposit or do business and with perfect confidence in the government banks, will deposit in the government banks.

As before stated, this will increase the deposits of the people in the banks 50 million dollars following each payroll, with the 50 million dollars charged on the books of the bank to the "Common Good Account."

This process can continue for ten years, increasing the deposits in the 10,000 banks by 50 million dollars each two weeks and one billion 200 million dollars, annually, making the total deposits —the original 6 billion plus the one billion 200 million dollars, annually, for ten years 12 billion dollars, which plus the 6 billion dollars makes a total of 18 billion dollars—in ten years, against which the banks will hold cash on hand, the 6 billion dollars that will be a reserve of 33 1/3 per cent.

Whereas, now, the 30,000 banks are carrying deposits to the amount of 45 billion dollars, under a Usury system, with a cash reserve of not to exceed fifteen per cent.

While the above statement as to the increase in deposits in the government banks is estimated on

a ten-year basis, ten years will be a sufficient time to put in operation a permanent remedy. During the ten years the increase of one billion 200 million dollars in deposits, annually, charged to the "Common Good Account," will be taken care of and cease to be a factor to be considered as hereinafter provided for.

The government banks, 10,000 in number, will all be under the control of the government and money can be shifted from one bank to another bank, or banks, to meet any emergency or demand for the use of the money in other parts of the United States where additional public improvements may be in operation requiring larger amounts to meet the semi-monthly payrolls. And in case of drouth or for other causes there are crop failures in any part of the United States, causing a scarcity of money among the people, money can be shifted to banks in that location and public improvements on roads, irrigation or other public concerns increased, will distribute money among the people in such a district with which they can pay for all they need being shipped into the stricken district.

But it is also safe to say that prosperity having been brought to all the people within a few years after this law goes into effect, they will have money laid aside and provisions stored away sufficient to meet any temporary embarrassment. As it is now, a stricken condition finds the people without money, their lands and homes mortgaged.

Thus far we have been dealing with the subject of IMMEDIATE RELIEF for all of which Congress and the State Legislatures have authority under the present constitutions. There may be

added to this subject of IMMEDIATE RELIEF the following:

Government and State employees to be reduced to a minimum, thus cutting down the expense of government. Doing away with all who are not necessary for the functioning of government till permanent relief comes, which will take care of this subject.

With the Moratorium, a stay on all debts as before provided for, there will be no interest to pay on government, state and other subdivisions of government that have outstanding bonds and loan certificates, which will, materially, lessen taxation and expense. What is now coming into the national government, states and subdivisions in internal revenue and taxation will, amply, take care of economical government as now organized. And the 1200 million dollars, per annum, above provided for, will be a revolving fund taking care of all other expense and creating a wonderful prosperity among all the people that will make it easy for them to take care of existing taxation reduced as above stated.

We now pass to the subject of permanent relief that will bring us prosperity—never again to be interfered with—a perfect civilization.

CHAPTER XXX

PERMANENT RELIEF

TO bring permanent relief, a perfect organism of government and the birth of a new civilization, Congress or the States should, immediately, provide for a National Convention to frame a New Constitution, the states following in line after the adoption of the New Constitution with a Constitution in each state coordinating with the National Constitution.

The provisions of the New Constitution should first enunciate all of the fundamental principles announced in Chapter twenty-six. For the reader of this to reread the fundamental principles there given, will refresh his mind and prepare him for what here follows.

USURY. The purpose of money is a medium of exchange for the purchase or exchange of property for property or services for services, or, one for the other. It should be strictly confined to this purpose and not be permitted to be diverted from this purpose. Usury, the right to loan money at interest, diverts money from its useful and true purpose. There shall be no law permitting money to be loaned at interest or any debt or obligation to draw interest. And any such obligation is hereby declared null and void, with the act of doing so, hereby declared a crime, committed against public policy with forfeiture of the debt and interest and punishment therefor as may be enacted by law. The crime to be classed as a felony.

We hereinafter make a further provision which coordinating with this provision makes a certainty

of the permanent elimination of Usury. In the experience that has come down to us through ages on this subject with inhibition of Usury violated in a manner that could not be controlled, makes it necessary that the permanent inhibition of it should now be clinched in a manner that cannot be violated or accomplished by any indirection.

For instance: King Edward 3rd made it a capital crime, punishable with death. But the Usurers hoarded the money by secretly burying it till there was practically no money in circulation with commerce and all social functions stagnant and collapsed. With no money in circulation with which to exchange services and property and with which to transact business, there was paralysis in the functioning of the government and society.

It was impossible to know or prove who the Usurers were, who was hoarding, burying or otherwise secreting the money. At this time nothing was regarded as money except that which was coined from gold and silver and the quantity of the two metals was limited. That money could be made from paper, by issuing it in a limited amount, independent of and not dependent on gold and silver, was then unknown to the people. So the Usurers compelled the governments to strike a compromise with them permitting them to loan it at a fixed rate of interest and the law of capital punishment and other rigorous laws against it were repealed. With the seed thus sown, has come in three centuries since then, spreading to all parts of the world, USURY, hopelessly involving the governments and the people in debt, confiscating the property of the people for its payment and

the disastrous and destructive conditions that now exist—World-wide.

This time, when we lay Usury out as dead it must be made permanently dead. We are fortunately in a position to make money in a limited but necessary quantity printed on paper, as will be, hereafter, conclusively explained, from a substance the Usurers cannot control. The money lenders of the world, or, the would-be money lenders of the world, may then hoard and bury all the gold and silver there is and it will not interfere with the functioning of governments and society.

This, together with another provision to follow in the Constitution, necessary for other purposes but coordinating with the foregoing provision, will, forever, banish the possibility of the return of USURY.

WEALTH LIMITED. The next provision to be written into the New Constitution to be in substance the following:

No one to be the owner of more wealth than the value of 50 thousand dollars, except, 20 thousand dollars in value for a home, including residence, garage and all necessary outer buildings, in the case of a farmer this would include barns, sheds, silos and other necessary buildings for housing his crops. And, no one, to own more than 100 acres of land. The value of this land to be considered in connection with the limitation of the 50-thousand-dollar limit. If he owned less than 100 acres and it was worth the 50 thousand dollars, his limit would be the lesser number of acres. He might own a lot in a city that would be worth the 50 thousand dollars, and if so, that would be

his limit with the exception of the 20 thousand dollars for his home and business house.

An exception should be made as to the limitation of 100 acres in the arid regions where a larger acreage is necessary owing to the lack of fertility in the soil and the lack of moisture. And in the states where the arid regions exist, the limitation as to the number of acres to be owned by one, should be fixed by the state government as thought wise and proper by the people in such a state.

One of the fundamental principles heretofore announced is, That the true purpose of human government is the promotion and development of the human race. To do this, all heads of families, now, approximately, 25 million in the United States, should have an opportunity to own a home and the further opportunity of making a comfortable living for oneself and family.

As it is now, under the present Constitution, the monopoly of wealth, land included, is permitted until one person, or a few, may monopolize industry and own millions of acres of land; making it obstructive and impossible for the people generally to find opportunity for industrial business or the ownership of a home. Under the law as we now have it, one may own, legally own, a whole state and to protect him in the peaceable possession of it, under present law, the military would be called out. One English Syndicate owns about one-third of Bates County, Missouri, with headquarters for its manager in Butler, Missouri. This land inhabited by numerous tenants. The same condition is true in several parts of the United States. In Illinois a Life Insurance Company has recently be-

come the owner of about a million acres of land under the foreclosure of mortgages. And to a lesser extent, thousands of persons are owning large acreages of land that is either lying idle or inhabited by tenants. This is a condition seriously interfering with the above fundamental principle, the happiness, prosperity and development of the human race; necessitating the Constitutional enactment of the limitation of wealth.

All surplus wealth, wealth and land, to be forfeited to the government and credited to the "Common Good account." The land thus forfeited to be opened to entry free, or at a nominal cost, to the heads of families that would be quickly or in time, occupied in the building of homes.

Under IMMEDIATE RELIEF, in previous chapters, we have provided for what will bring immediate prosperity, and, under the foregoing provision limiting wealth, the people would be acquiring opportunities in manufacturing and numerous branches of business that is now monopolized to the exclusion of this opportunity to the people generally. Opportunity has been monopolized. But under the provision limiting wealth, instead of automobiles, for instance, being manufactured by extremely wealthy people concentrating wage earners by tens of thousands in the cities, families living, many of them in alleys, and dozens of families in one large building, their children growing up in squalid quarters under environments destructive of the development of character, we would have thousands of small manufactories scattered over the United States, each employing comparatively few employees and these owning homes and living under environments of

sunshine and pure air, with gardens to cultivate that would be productive of the development of character in them and their children, "The promotion and development of the human race."

What is said of the manufacture of automobiles may be said of all other manufacturing industries. Each owned by one or more individuals with employees, their wives and children, living under conditions promoting the development of a better human race.

And ever in increasing numbers, men will become prosperous farmers, living in their comfortable or palatial homes, costing within the 20 thousand dollar limit; and when not engaged in managing and tilling their land, find work and employment in the construction of public improvements, a ready source of revenue additional to the profits of farming.

CHAPTER XXXI

WEALTH LIMITED CONTINUED

NO CORPORATIONS to be authorized or chartered. There to be an end of corporations owning property and opportunity. Thereafter all properties and opportunities to be owned by individuals.

Except as to the limit on land many might be permitted to enter into a partnership for the conduct of any other business than farming, with a limit of 300 thousand dollars, each holding a certificate of partnership for the amount contributed to the partnership. The limit of 300 thousand dollars would stop it short of the power of Monopoly. Each partner to the amount he contributes to the 300 thousand dollars, will be reduced that much on his right to wealth of the value of 50 thousand dollars. It will be counted as part of his 50 thousand dollars.

All other things that cannot be taken care of under this provision, to belong to the government. This to include all public utilities and the manufacturing of all those things that pertain to the Common Good. By this provision we divide occupation and opportunity into two classes. One is, where the people own individually their business, including all classes of manufacturing, farming and other occupations and opportunities that can be taken care of under the 50 thousand dollar and 300 thousand dollar limits, thus encouraging individual ownership, the individual right to the exclusive ownership of their homes and the business they are conducting.

And the other class will be the public ownership

by the government, necessary to promote the common good, of all other business. It means the government to be the owner of all railroads, the telegraph lines, the telephone system, water systems, electric power and lights and all other things that cannot be taken care of by individual partnerships under the limit of 300 thousand dollars. This would include oil and gas production and distribution, a conservation of these rich and useful products of the earth that are now being wasted, hastening the time when they will be exhausted instead of prolonging the time that the people would be benefited by government ownership.

It would include the production of cement, one of the most valuable discoveries benefiting mankind that has been made, and will bring it to the people at one-half the price that is now charged for it under a monopoly—a gentleman's agreement, they call it. Hereafter, we will clearly show how this plan will eliminate all bonds and mortgages, the annual interest on which is now "fixed charges," included in the prices the people have to pay. They are now conducted by corporations at a gross profit that takes care of all expenses with a quarterly or annual dividend to the stockholders and a surplus, and, interest, on huge bonded indebtedness to the money lenders. Taking the railroads as an example, their aggregate bonded indebtedness is now 12 billion dollars.

Under government ownership properly managed as hereinafter provided for, passenger and freight rates and cost of all other products of these monopolies will be materially reduced with a sufficient profit to take care of all expense of operation and

the expense of conducting the government generally, also greatly reduced, as hereinafter provided for, thus eliminating taxation of the people—the end of assessors and tax collectors. All people owning their property free from taxation.

In the management of public utilities by the government, as good or better ability in the person of managers selected under Civil Service rules, can be secured than we now have in the management of public utilities under private and corporate ownership that is attended by extravagance and the embarrassment of fixed charges to take care of the enormous sums necessary to pay interest on bonded and mortgaged indebtedness. This system that we now have results in corruption and inefficiency that we will not have under the new system of an educated, honorable and worthy citizenship.

There is one business being conducted, the publication of metropolitan newspapers, their plants costing more than 300 thousand dollars. The owners of some of them are syndicated, owning many such large daily papers, the value of their property running into millions of dollars. This class of people will probably oppose the 300 thousand dollar limitation of wealth that would apply to them. They have a powerful influence in the way of publicity intended to mould public sentiment and usually cater to the interest of the rich in the domination of government control.

In the adoption of the New Constitution, many of them may approve all of it or, its essential features, or, affirming all else, may seek to make an exception of them.

What may be said in favor of applying this limit to the larger papers is, that it will result in numerous smaller daily newspapers all over the United States being conducted at a profit. These smaller daily papers now operated are not, as a rule, self-sustaining but will be under the New law. The same may be said of the weekly and semi-weekly on which the country people mainly depend for their news. All of which can be operated under the limit of 300 thousand dollars, their owners, as a rule, in sympathy with the people.

SELFISHNESS ELIMINATED. One of the distinctive benefits to be derived by the limitation of wealth is, the elimination of selfishness from the character of the people. Under the present law selfishness is cultivated. With no limit on the acquiring of wealth, as is now the law, it has become instinctive in mankind to want more and more, far beyond what is necessary for human comfort. One who has acquired a 100 thousand dollars or a million dollars in wealth, wants more and more, regardless of the effect it has on other people having to take less. The aggregate of wealth in the United States is limited. And if 5 per cent of the people own it all there is no opportunity for the 95 per cent to acquire a sufficiency for comfort—living from hand to mouth. This selfishness, by the New Constitution, will be curbed to this extent, eliminated, and those who are thus affected by this cancerous growth in human character will turn to another view of their purpose in life, promoting the sciences and arts, the perfection of government and willingly turning over their surplus wealth, from time to time, acquired beyond the 50 thousand dol-

lar limit, to the government banks to the credit of the "Common Good account."

When one has gone beyond the limit of 50 thousand dollars and government action is taken for possession of the surplus, he will be permitted to designate what he wishes to retain of the value of 50 thousand dollars, and this will, naturally, be his home and business and not any surplus he may have in money in his possession or deposited in bank, and he will elect to give the government the surplus in money to go to the credit of the "Common Good account" in the bank. If the surplus is not in money he will designate the property to be taken by the government which will be sold and the money put to the credit of the "Common Good account."

One may anticipate government action by voluntarily passing to the credit of the "Common Good account" sufficient to keep his holdings down at the limit. This gives him the opportunity of using his surplus by applying it to the promotion of the sciences and arts and the beautifying of the earth, say, for instance, along the roadsides in the building of statuary indicative of character and the progress of the New civilization. Donations to charity will be a lost necessity as a universally prosperous people will be taking care of themselves and their crippled or disabled relatives. With the limitation of wealth as herein provided, there will no longer exist Monopolies, of either land, or other property, or of opportunity. And with the limitation of wealth there will be competition, promoting courtesy, accommodation, reliability, promptness, hon-

esty and a cheerful disposition, which will be character making.

RESTITUTION. A crime has been committed within the law. A Man-made Law. Not a Divine law but a Man-made law. It has brought a condition that is appalling, destructive of the Common Good. When a crime is committed by which one's opportunity and property is taken from another, it IMPLIES RESTITUTION. In this instance of wholesale crime by which opportunity and property are taken from millions of people it IMPLIES RESTITUTION.

The facts are plain, indisputable. It is a rule of law, equity, that has been the common law, and emphasized since the Magna Charta, that a contract between individuals that works a fraud is void, and, a Court of Equity will declare it void and not enforceable. It is likewise true that a law enacted by any legislative body that works a fraud, that is against public policy, is void and that any obligation or contract authorized thereby, is void and not enforceable.

If our present financial law, or, any bond or mortgage obligation authorized thereby, was before a Court of Equity with the issue joined as above stated, it would become the duty of the Court to declare the law and the obligation executed thereunder, invalid and void.

And if transferred to a Federal Court, or arising in a Federal Court and appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, and, Judges sat thereon with all the facts recited in these chapters before them, and, all the Judges men of wisdom and sound in mind and jurisprudence, it would be their unan-

imous decision that our present financial laws based on Usury were contrary to public policy, destructive of the Common Good, and dangerous to the Republic and civilization.

It has resulted in less than 5 per cent of the people, if all bonds and mortgages were foreclosed, practically owning the United States, and these Usurers, a class of people who produce nothing—makes it a crime against public policy, the common good, of a stupendous nature—outranking all other crimes. The Supreme Court would declare this Usurious law inoperative, void and no contract thereunder enforceable. To enforce such contracts would be carrying the fraud into effect.

All lawyers, intelligent in jurisprudence, will understand and appreciate the soundness of such a decision.

Restitution cannot now be made by these men of great wealth accumulated by Usury and by those connected with monopolies that have grown up on credit loaned to them by the Usurers, and those incidentally connected therewith—restitution to the myriads of people, victims of this Man-made law, millions of them now dead, many of them brought to an untimely death by financial distress.

What is here meant is, that those who are dead and gone will not receive, cannot receive, the benefit of restitution.

But restitution will come to benefit all people now living by the aggregate amounts poured into the 10,000 government banks, to be spent in promoting the Common Good.

The foregoing remedy does not mean repudiation of all the bonds and interest bearing obligations

now existing, created by this iniquitous law but its absorption by the government and a compromise that leaves each of them property, wealth, to the amount of 50 thousand dollars plus 20 thousand dollars, an ample sufficiency for them to enjoy the comforts of life with all surplus over that amount forfeited to the government and applied to the credit of the "Common Good account."

The tremendous power given to those by the monopoly of wealth to mould the minds of the people, through all avenues of publicity is the cause of the suppression of the TRUTH. But now by universal action by millions of people in getting the TRUTH to ALL the people exposing this wicked system, the remedy will come quick and fast restoring peace, prosperity and happiness to the people.

CHAPTER XXXII

THERE is another reason, sufficient of itself, why the wealth of the Usurers and those who have profited by present conditions building up fortunes for the few, that their wealth should be reduced to the limit of 50 thousand plus the 20 thousand dollars.

When a nation is at war, with it in danger, young men by the tens of thousands are drafted, conscripted, into the army and the lives of thousands of them taken, to save the nation. In the late World war from all the nations engaged, the record shows that 59 million men and women were engaged, with a death loss of 7 million men and 19 million disabled. All of these had either volunteered or were conscripted, the latter numbering millions, because as it was thought, that the life of the nation was at stake.

Now, under present conditions, the life of this government and of all civilization is in danger, threatened with extinction. And to save this Republic, with a still wider purpose, it is necessary to conscript wealth. It is essential. And to do this, many of these possessors of great wealth will volunteer, and, all the others must be drafted, conscripted. If in an emergency it is necessary to take the lives of millions of young men it is equally as necessary to take the surplus wealth of the rich with less damaging results to the latter than it is to the former.

NO LAW for the COLLECTION of VOLUNTARY DEBTS. The New Constitution should provide for NO LAW for the Collection of Voluntary

Debts. In the making of a New civilization this is very important. If all other laws are not sufficient to prevent would-be Usurers from bringing back the practice of Usury by circumventing these laws this Constitutional provision will effectually prevent Usury from returning.

Under it, there will be no such thing as suing or collecting by law, any note or obligation that the Usurers might take on which they might be collecting interest by discounting or otherwise. This constitutional provision will have another effect that will materially help in the building of a New civilization. All debts will be debts of honor. Business will be done mainly upon a cash basis. Where credit is extended it becomes a debt of honor, and, if the debtor fails to pay he will become blacklisted and thereafter **no one** will credit him. It will be a penalty on him and an example to all others. A retail merchant buying from a wholesale house does not know in ordering, by mail or through a traveling salesman, how much money to remit in advance, but his purchases may come C. O. D., or, on a time agreement for payment and upon his honor and trustworthiness depends his success in business. What is here said will apply to all other transactions where credit is extended. It will build, promote character, eventually extending to all the people in the nation and it will be lisped upon the lips of children and youths growing up, that HONOR is the basis of success in life.

This fundamental law not to apply to suits for damage to one's person or property, commonly known in law as TORTS. In such a case, unless the party inflicting the damage voluntarily takes care

of it, he will be subjected to suit in law or in equity. With the building up of a great citizenship inspired with honorable character, TORTS will, as a rule, be taken care of between the parties thereto.

In the operation of this fundamental law, prosperity among the people having returned to permanently remain, all will be able to pay their debts, and as a rule, pay cash. A condition not existing as exists now, when delinquencies are, because the people cannot pay their debts.

This fundamental law will reduce litigation greatly, reducing the number of Judges, Lawyers, and other attaches of the numerous courts we now have. Millions of dollars annually are now required of the people in payment of the cost of courts, attorneys, juries, witnesses and other expense, which, under the New Constitution, will be reduced to a minimum. One Judge will take the place of as many as five we now have, his decisions mainly applying to equity cases, construing the Constitution and contracts between parties with little litigation of a legal character. The Judges, both law and equity judges, the two duties combined in the one Judge.

We have heretofore, in the New Constitution, provided for taking up what was charged to the "Common Good account," under Immediate Relief, in the government banks during the process of Immediate Relief, a maximum in ten years, of 12 billion dollars. This will be taken up by the government in profit in conducting all public utilities, and by forfeitures from conscripted wealth and further amounts that will come to the "Common Good account" from the operation of the New Constitu-

tion. Which together with the reduction in the expense of government, as hereinafter provided for, will eliminate taxation of the property of the people. And with this will go out of existence thousands of officers including assessors, tax collectors and numerous clerkships and employees with the payroll now necessary to meet that expense.

It will be a natural inquiry of our readers as to what the probable profits will be, to the government, in the operation of public utilities.

The capital stock of corporations owning all present public utilities is more than 100 billion dollars. But conservatively stating it at 100 billion dollars, during average prosperous times such as we have had in the last 30 years (a prosperity among the rich and not among the poor) has been less prosperous than we will have under the New Constitution, when it will be general prosperity, we have the following result:

These public utility corporations have been paying an average of about 6 per cent in interest on bonded indebtedness of about 50 billion dollars. This is an item of 3 billion dollars in interest annually that will be eliminated under the New Constitution. They have been paying, it is safe to say, an average of 6 per cent, annually, in dividends to their stockholders, which has annually amounted to 6 billion dollars. They have also been crediting to their surplus fund an average of another 6 per cent annually, Six billion dollars each year. These three items total 15 billion dollars each year, additional to the expense of operation.

The government operating these public utilities will not be subjected to more in operating expenses

than it has cost the corporations to operate them. And, probably, will cost the government less as such salaries as 50 and 100 thousand dollars per year to presidents of many of these public utility corporations will be much decreased under government operation.

This leaves the items 3 billion dollars paid in interest on bonds, 6 billion dollars in dividends and 6 billion dollars in surplus now aggregating 15 billion dollars annually, to compare with the profits in operation of these public utilities by the government. With those now operating public utilities at an expense of 15 billion dollars annually, the government in operating them will begin with the elimination of the 3 billion dollars interest charges and be more than satisfied with profits of one-half the 6 billion plus 6 billion—12 billion dollars. This profit of 6 billion dollars, all expense of operation taken care of as above stated, will more than take care of all expense of conducting the government including the 300 million dollars, annually, expense in operating the 10,000 government banks and the expense of all the state governments. On present statistics of the cost of the Federal and State governments, eliminating interest on bonds, the 6 billion dollars, annually, will do this. Whereas, later, we will show how this expense of Federal and State governments will be materially reduced.

And additional to all the benefits above mentioned the cost to the people of transportation and the purchase of the products of all these public utilities will be greatly reduced, including freight rates, passenger fares, telegraph and telephone charges, electric lights, cement and other service products.

CHAPTER XXXIII

CHARACTER TEACHING and the FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES of the NEW CONSTITUTION. The New Constitution should provide for a small book in which is printed what hereafter follows on CHARACTER TEACHING; and the FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES that are in the NEW CONSTITUTION.

These books to be supplied to all the 10,000 Government Banks to be distributed by the banks, free, in the public schools to one in each family attending schools. And to be sold at cost to everyone else wishing a copy.

These maxims in character teaching thus printed in this book to read as follows:

1. **ONE serves one's self best by promoting the Common Good.**

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2. **IF YOU would be happy cultivate a cheerful disposition. A cheerful disposition is the sunshine of life. It makes one happier and others happier.**

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3. **IF YOU would be happy, be honest. A dishonest man is looking over his shoulder to see what is going to hit him. The same is true of a woman.**

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4. **A SMILE begets a smile and kindness begets kindness. While abuse begets abuse and cruelty begets cruelty.**

5. INDUSTRY is essential to contentment and happiness. It promotes a better appetite, sounder sleep and better health. "Idleness is the devil's workshop."

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6. BE SELF-RELIANT and carry out your part of the responsibilities of life. Self-reliance makes one stronger mentally, morally and physically. At school dig out the lessons yourself.

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7. IN HOME ownership lies a fundamental principle in character building. Home ownership encourages industry, self-reliance, better houses, better crops and better citizens.

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8. HABIT molds one's character, either right or wrong. "Habit is a cable. We weave a thread each day till it becomes so strong we cannot break it."

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9. PREJUDICE injures the person who nurses it in his breast more than it does the person against whom it is directed. It ferments the mind and poisons the blood. Form an opinion of others without prejudice.

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10. SELFISHNESS, covetousness, is a love of self, a desire to possess, regardless of the rights of others. It creates injustice and cruelty. Vanity, a form of selfishness, is to be foolishly proud of one's self. These are two destructive agents for the breaking down of human character that if not curbed and controlled will destroy civilization.

Next should follow, printed in this book, all the Fundamental Principles provided for in the New Constitution. As anticipated, the reader will see these by turning back to chapter 26 in this series of chapters.

In the building of a New Civilization it is indispensable that the youths of a nation from the time of the formative period of the mind, should become familiar with these maxims in character teaching and the fundamental principles on which the organism of Government is built.

Now, it is safe to say, that not more than one person in one thousand knows, or has reflected on what these Maxims and Fundamental Principles are. With them taught to the people—and the people familiar with all these Maxims and Fundamental Principles—we will have a citizenship that will understand and willingly be desirous of promoting the NEW CIVILIZATION.

Without this education the New Constitution and the perfection of civilization would prove a failure. Hence, the importance of its being provided for in the New Constitution, and that it be taught in all the schools of the nation, and, as a natural result, there will be one of these Books in each family in the nation.

The book should show the method of teaching character in the schools which will require ten minutes only in the morning when the pupils assemble. One each of the Maxims or Fundamental Principles with questions by the teacher and responses by the pupils, and during the term of school, essays to be written by the pupils on these subjects.

CHAPTER XXXIV

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES continued. In considering the fundamental principles given in the New Constitution, educationally, stress should be laid on the one that reads:

> An independent citizen is one who owns his own employment and is a home owner. A dependent citizen is one who depends on someone else for employment, and, usually, is a tenant. Civilization should so function as to increase the number of independent citizens and home owners and to decrease the number of dependent citizens and tenants.

Under the New Constitution there will be a rising civilization with the number of independent citizens increasing and the number of dependent citizens decreasing; now commonly known as wage earners, the demand for labor, wage earners, will be proportionately greater than the supply. The law of demand and supply here operates increasing the price to be paid for labor.

Under present conditions Labor has been compelled to organize in trying to protect itself against a situation that has brought an oversupply of wage earners. Not knowing the cause that has brought about this deplorable condition, they have followed the example of organized wealth and monopoly by organizing themselves to resist by force, if necessary, the decline in the price of wages. However, they now find that their plan does not take care of the millions of unemployed as the supply of Labor is far in excess of the demand. Hence, the present wreckage of humanity involving mothers, wives and children among the Laboring class.

The operation of the New Constitution will put an end to this condition with LABOR UNIONS no longer needed and going out of existence.

LIFE INSURANCE. The question will be asked, what will become of life insurance companies as they now make their profit by loaning at interest, their capital, and premiums, and if this cannot be done under the New Constitution they will go out of existence.

A practical method for life insurance will be by the government banks opening on their books Life Insurance Accounts, and those wishing such insurance will deposit money to this Account payable in case of their death to a person, or persons named. With the right to make such changes as they may wish at any time as to the names of those to be benefited by it. And they will have the right to draw on it themselves should they deem it necessary for their own maintenance. One could from time to time keep adding to this, thus increasing the amount.

The government would be using the money, keeping it in circulation, with ample reserve. And, new deposits would be coming in to this insurance account.

This would be a more reliable method than the present insurance companies as the government would be behind it. And there would be no forfeitures and the people lose what they have paid on it when forfeited, as they do now under the present system.

The same method under an equally practical plan could be applied to fire and tornado insurance. And under the new civilization the moral risk would be practically eliminated.

CHAPTER XXXV

AN IDEAL DEMOCRACY

IN the organism of Governments we have Monarchies, Dictatorships, Republics and attempts at the organism of Democracies.

A Monarchy, implies a King or Emperor with whom has always been associated, surrounding and advising with him, a selfish and vain class of people who have ruled for the benefit of the few—at the expense of the many—resulting in a vain and selfish aristocracy.

When this has resulted in confusion and threatened overthrow by the people, the outcome has been a Dictatorship, the appointment by the Monarchist of a Dictator to rule with an iron hand, suppressing free speech and with a paid military forcing the people into subjection, peonage and slavery.

A Republic is an organism wherein it is attempted to bring success with representative government. Carrying the rule of government back to the people, who at the ballot box, elect Members of Congress and Members of Legislatures to enact laws for the government of the people. This is known as representative government and is called a Republic.

A Democracy is intended to be a government where the people by a method, in union of action, fix the laws that are to govern them. All attempts heretofore, to work out an organism of government, to perfect a Democracy have been a failure.

In each attempt it has been met with the proposi-

tion of the Republican plan, a Democracy coupled with the representative plan.

An Ideal Democracy is practical, eliminating the Republican plan, that will bring us a perfected organism of government.

All other forms as above given including the Republican plan, have proved failures, and this one, in the United States, is now tottering to its fall.

The New Constitution herein proposed, will lead into existence a perfected Democracy, a perfect organism of government that will be perpetual and lasting—accomplishing what all desire—a perfected civilization. Representative government results in the people electing members of our legislative bodies upon whom they rely to digest, analyze and enact all necessary laws. The outcome of this system is the election of men to do this who, in the main, are self seekers of position to promote self interest; and the selfishly rich seeking to crystallize selfishness into laws, promote the election of those of their class or who are their attorneys or employees and it finally ends in the situation we now have, laws that are destructive of the interests of the people.

We have reserved to this chapter the enunciation of further provisions in the New Constitution that are essential to perfect an organism of government through a pure Democracy and enumerate them as follows:

1. Abolishing Congress and Legislatures. In trying to solve the problem of government the members of these bodies have fallen under the temptation of selfishness, have neglected to study the

principles of statesmanship, the history of the rise and fall of past governments and have given us a medley of laws so numerous, cumbersome and unworkable that it is hard for the people, understandingly, to keep up with them. The most fatal of the defects of this representative system is, that the lobbying environment which surrounds them brings us to the same condition that Kings and Monarchs, surrounded by similar environment, brought disaster to their people.

2. The New Constitution to provide further:

(a) The people to elect all executive officers for the carrying out of the New Constitution. It, the Constitution, providing for all fundamental requirements, all other action is executive and not legislative.

(b) The people to elect a President and Vice-President, the President to appoint his own Cabinet, elected to serve as hereinafter provided for, they to formulate rules and by-laws taking care of all details as to how each provision of the New Constitution is carried into effect that pertains to Federal or National action and will appoint a manager for each public utility, who in turn, will appoint local managers and assistants. All appointments to be under Civil Service rules.

(c) In each state the people to elect a Governor to serve for a term as hereinafter provided, who will appoint his Cabinet, the necessary number of officers to aid him in supervising the provisions of the Constitution that applies to his state, and who will also appoint managers for each state institution. They to enunciate rules and by-laws in

harmony with the New Constitution for carrying into effect its provisions.

(d) The people to elect in each Banking District of approximately 12,000 people, a manager of the Common Good who with such assistants as he will appoint, to look after and supervise all matters relating to the Common Good within his district, cooperating with all other managers of the Common Good, national, state and local.

(e) The people to elect in each county a Circuit Clerk with the same duties they now have, a County Clerk including the duties of a Probate Judge, a Sheriff and such other officers as the framers of the New Constitution may provide for including Mayors of towns and cities. The election of a Circuit Judge who will combine within his duties all law and equity subjects, the size of his district to be fixed by the framers of the New Constitution.

(f) Additional to the foregoing, the people to elect five Federal Supreme Court Judges and in each state five State Supreme Court Judges. And if deemed proper, one Federal Judge in each state. There being no law for the collection of voluntary debts, their duties will be limited to TORTS, construction of agreements and Constitutional provisions. With little to do the number of such Judges need be but few. Being elected by the people, any abuse of their authority would result in their recall. The people thus holding control.

It will be observed that the foregoing provisions center authority, Federally, in the President, and, in the States and subdivisions in the Governor and

those elected in subdivisions by the people. In each instance the centering of authority in **one** man individualizes the one that the people hold responsible for the success of his administration, with the power of the people reserved to vote him out of office, simultaneously electing his successor as hereinafter provided for.

There should also be a provision in the New Constitution for the enactment of a new law or an amendment to the Constitution by submitting such law or amendment to the people for their adoption or rejection, to be voted on as hereinafter provided for.

A NEW SYSTEM OF VOTING. Thomas Jefferson Sandford of Dayton, Ohio, has written a small paper bound book in which he has given us a new plan for voting which has much merit and meets our approval.

The framers of the New Constitution should get this little book but our application of it to the New Democracy may be stated in substance as follows:

The New Constitution to provide for the election of an officer in each Banking District to have charge of a large leatherbound book in which the name of each qualified voter in his district is entered, and following the list of names, blanks for entering the names of each proposed officer voted for and blanks for entering laws or amendments to the New Constitution; submitted to be voted upon, for or against.

There to be but one place for voting in each banking district and that place fixed at the Government Bank an office therein provided for the

foregoing officer. Following the name of each voter, who must come personally to vote, to be entered who he votes for and what law or amendment he votes for or against. And this to remain his choice of persons to fill each office from President down, until he sees fit to change it which privilege he will have. No time fixed for voting but each person qualified to vote coming at his leisure and having his choice recorded. To begin with, a time fixed at which the officer in charge under the supervision of the President and Directors of the Bank, will announce how the vote stands and announcing who is elected for each office, all of whom will serve till in the future the result of the voting has made choice of another man to fill the office designated.

To illustrate, say A is elected Governor and occupies and proceeds with the functions of that office but a majority of the people qualified as voters, in time, are dissatisfied with him as Governor and have given a majority of the votes for another man, this will automatically retire A as Governor and put in his place his successor who has thus been elected. This to apply to all officers elected by the people from President down to the smallest office. This system will recall any officer whose services are not satisfactory to a majority of the people and simultaneously elect his successor.

The New Constitution should provide for the President and his Cabinet naming the President of each of the 10,000 Government Banks, and two Directors, one of whom may be cashier, another assistant cashier. Making these selections under

Civil Service rules appointing men qualified and adapted to the management of the bank.

The Government Banks will pay all salaries and expense of government both national, state and local expenses of subdivisions of government, charging it to the Common Good account, amply replenished by the sources hereinbefore enumerated. So, there will be no need of assessors and tax collectors. In the provision for profits from public utilities, there should be a price for tags for automobiles and trucks using the roads at about one-half present prices, collected under by-laws made by the Governor and his Cabinet, uniform over the United States, paid into the Government Banks to the credit of the Common Good account in the same manner as all other sources of revenue.

The President's salary should be fixed, in the Constitution, at an amount not to exceed 25 thousand dollars, one-third what is now paid the President; the Vice-President and his Cabinet officers the same as now paid, and each and all other officers, national and state, would be subject to the 50,000 and 20,000 dollar limit of wealth the same as applied to other people, except as to Cabinet officers at National and State Capitols, an extra allowance should be made to take care of house rent while away from their homes.

It must be remembered that by the time the New Constitution goes into effect, the political campaigns leading up to its adoption will have educated the people as to all its provisions, and when the new Voting process begins we will have an edu-

cated people, intelligently understanding the new Order, purpose and benefits of government.

In the meantime, the circulation of this book should be as universal as possible, with all profits from its publication to be spent in promoting its further and larger circulation and the cause this book represents. And I will see to it that this is done.

CHAPTER XXXVI

A PERFECT MONEY SYSTEM

AND THE END OF WARS

AN ideal money system is one where the medium of exchange must be that which the people will accept in exchange for their services and property, that will only decrease or increase in quantity as wisdom for the common good directs; that can be replaced if lost or hoarded and hidden away to prevent its use; and that will not be exported and taken away from the nation, that functions with its use in the making of a civilization, independent of all other nations.

A system that each nation may adopt for itself that will not interfere with the people of all nations exchanging products with each other. It cannot be a system of paper money, redeemable in gold, wheat, corn or cotton or any other property, as each and all of them fluctuate as to the quantity produced, and, may be monopolized, the supply cornered or exported, till the supply is too little to be a sufficient and sound redeemer for the paper money in circulation.

The redeemer for an ideal money system, instead of a product, should be SERVICE to meet all the requirements necessary for its functioning freely as a medium of exchange.

We will illustrate this with the United States. Under the new civilization the government, the people, will own all public utilities. With, say, 8 billion dollars of paper and silver money, all redeemable in SERVICES and legal tender for all

purposes, no other money, gold and silver demonetized as redemption money, we will have as a redeemer, Services rendered by the government. The total annual receipt of public utilities in the United States now amounts to as much as 24 billion dollars. The money will be continuously being redeemed by the government in services.

The millions of people traveling will pay their railway fare, street car fare, electric lines, freight bills all of which now amounts to about 5 billion dollars, annually. Postage stamps for mail service rendered, for which this money is received, now amounts to about 600 million dollars each year. Will pay for water bills in towns and cities, electric lights, which under the prosperous new civilization, a common good management, will be extended to houses in the country as well as to the towns and cities; pay for coal, oil, and gas for fuel for heating purposes and all other public services rendered by the government. In all these things the money is being redeemed by its maker—the government—in SERVICES, value received is being given for it; and it is in all 8 billion dollars, being redeemed about three times a year, value exchanged for it.

And this money is being continuously paid out, put in circulation, in payment of all expenses and the operation of public utilities and for services of all officers and employees connected with the operation of government. And the profit received by the government in the operation of public utilities, receipts from forfeitures and other sources of revenue paid into the Common Good account in

excess of expense, will be being spent in public improvements.

That there will be a surplus after payment of all expense, operation of public utilities and expense of government, is clearly stated and demonstrated in one of the past chapters. And the surplus is taking care of all public improvements.

The next proposition is as to the quantity of money that should be created by the government. Starting with 8 billion dollars, if it was found that more money should be created by the government, it would be up to the wisdom of the people, the proposition submitted to the people by the national officers promoting the common good and decided by a majority vote of the people under the voting system heretofore provided for, and if in the wisdom of the people, by a majority vote, for the better functioning of civilization, more money was required as necessary, a fixed amount of increase could be had, in paper money, redeemable in service. Thus, the people in their wisdom would control, and no harmful inflation or deflation would occur as we now have it.

The next proposition is, That we should have a money that will not be exported, that will remain in the nation that makes and controls it for the functioning of its civilization. A system that each nation may adopt for itself that will not interfere with the people of all nations exchanging their products with each other.

The new system gives the ideal money to meet that requirement. And the new system, as we will see later, will bring an end to WARS. It is not

necessary to say that the money we have will not be exported, as it is redeemable in services in the United States and for that reason will not be exported. Now, gold is the redeemer of paper money, and, it can be exported. No nation can control its affairs that cannot control its financial system. Local self government, as applied to nations, is indispensable to their success. No nation can control its financial system, if its money is dependent on gold or any exportable substance.

As the body of an individual is dependent on the blood that flows in its arteries and veins, so, is the body politic dependent on money, the blood of civilization, that flows in the arteries and veins of its commercial life. It is self-evident. So, to build a political organism, a body politic, that can analyze and master the problem of civilization—with money one of the first essentials in the existence and the making of a civilization—it must have control of its financial system free from interference by the people of any other nation. Have the control itself. The system we are now analyzing is such a system.

It is claimed for gold, that it is necessary to have an international money—a money with which an international commerce can be carried on—commerce or trade between nations. This is a fallacy and results disastrously. It results in nations becoming indebted to each other and the people of nations becoming in debt to the people of other nations, resulting in rivalry and quarrels over the possession and control of the gold, and in the taxation and oppression of the people of weaker

nations to collect these debts, including the seizure of their custom houses and other acts that results in wars. It breeds rivalry in the commerce of nations, engendering prejudice and hatred. Propaganda is used in the press that is false and selfish, to cripple the trade of rival nations. Weaker nations are seized by conquest and their people put in debt, are drained of their substance and practically enslaved. All this is stopped at once when the nations of the world adopt the financial system that we are now discussing.

Why?

When all the nations are on the plan of a new civilization, with each its own money—with no international money—it results in the exchange of products with no debts, commerce between nations limited to an exchange of the products that each has, that are needed or wanted by the others.

There will be agents in the port cities of all the nations who will be in touch with each other. A ship, say, will leave New York City or other port of the United States for a port in South America loaded with those products for which there is a demand in the nation to which it is going. Its cargo has been paid for with United States money. On its arrival in the southern port the ship-master or the owner of the cargo or his agent, if aboard, reports to an agent there. The cargo is sold for the money of that nation, and with the money of that nation a cargo of coffee or other products for which there is a demand in this country is purchased for the return trip. Say, the shipowners or the owners of the cargo are citizens of the

United States. The cargo which they sent to South America has cost them we will say $100,000, and over and above expenses they sell the return cargo in the United States for $120,000. The net profit of the trip is $20,000. This illustrates the sailing of vessels between all nations, buying the cargo in one nation with the money of that nation, selling the cargo in another nation for the money of that nation and then buying a return cargo. An agent or broker in each port, knowing the nature of the cargo coming, might have it all sold by the time it arrives and the return cargo contracted for, the two transactions carried out for cash in the money of the nation where the exchange is made. If the trader is a citizen of the United States he knows what the result of the trip is each time he returns to the United States and sells his return cargo; and he has it in the money of his country. The use he made of the money of the other nation was to effect the exchange. The money of each nation remains at home.

International debts to be paid in gold will be no more. For two reasons. First, gold is demonetized as money and secondly there is no law for the collection of debts, voluntary debts. All transactions are for cash by prosperous people who have been freed from money panics and the hoarding of money that depressed business. There is a clean slate at all times between nations.

The tendency would be for all people to stay in their own country; thus leaving it to the citizens of each nation to work out their own destiny in a harmonious way. Visitors would come from other

nations to arrange for the exchanging of their products and to learn the progress made with the new civilization, that they might be benefited by it in their own nations.

You will ask the question, how these visitors coming here and how our people traveling in foreign governments could have money of the nations in which they were visiting or traveling to pay their expenses or with which to buy something to bring home with them? The answer to that question is this. On the arrival of a foreign cargo of products, by prearrangement between nations, the owner of the cargo would deposit a part of the money he received for his cargo in a bank in that country, for which he would receive a certificate giving him a credit for a stipulated sum in a bank in his nation payable in his nation's money. A man, say, leaving France to come to the United States would buy from his bank a draft on a bank in the United States for the sum he would probably need while here, for which he would receive our money from the fund to the deposit of "Visitors' Account."

To make this plainer, we will say a cargo from the United States arrives in France. The owner of it sells the cargo for $50,000, in French money. He uses $45,000 of it in purchasing his return cargo. He deposits $5,000 of it, French money in a French bank and takes a certificate of deposit. On his return to the United States he learns from the banks what the demand is for exchange on France. If the demand is strong he sells his certificate of deposit for a good profit. If there

was no demand he would sell less the cost of exchange, or, on his next voyage to France, or the person to whom he sold it would use it in buying products in France. The nations by common consent could carry balances of their money with each other to provide money for visitors, when presenting bank draft for it. All business of this character by previous arrangement between nations would be done through the government banks—thus protecting individuals, or any policy adopted by the nation—such as immigrants coming to a nation to live temporarily to make money and send it home. This would be stopped, settling vexing questions that now exist. Thus all money of each nation would remain in it—none leaving it. A stable and normal supply would always be had. It is as important for the financial blood in the body politic to remain with it as it is for the blood in the human body to remain in it. Each nation will be functioning, under the new civilization, in perfect control of its financial system. There would be no international money lenders disturbing the world with the collection of their debts, or bringing peoples into subjection to pay them tribute.

The Octopus with which we are now dealing, under our present financial system, its body in Wall Street, New York, has its tentacles into nearly all the nations of the world, including our Colonial possessions, Philippines, Santo Domingo and others, the mouth and throat in each tentacle sucking in the life blood of the people of each of these foreign peoples, bonding and mortgaging them, creating prejudices and hatred toward us and is one of the causes of breeding international strife and WAR.

With this Octopus dead, its tentacles cut off, there comes peace and quietude where before there existed strife and discord.

The next Administration and Congress elected should proclaim its intentions of peace with all the world, immediately stop the building of war vessels, and with the coming of the New Constitution, the Administration at Washington should put all our war vessels in charge of caretakers in our ports and harbors, the crews and marines sent home, except to maintain a few war vessels, submarines and airships for war purposes, to protect our coast against an invading army and navy, pending the time when there will be universal peace.

Our submarines and bombing air planes could successfully cripple and drive off any foreign navy or attempted landing of land forces; in the latter case, with an army of volunteers to shoot down a foreign military that had attempted to put foot on our shores.

Our submarines and airships would be operating close to their shore supplies, while those of a foreign nation would be far from home and the source of their supplies. We would be safe as regards any attack of a foreign nation on us, and this, pending universal peace, should satisfy all proponents of preparation for future wars.

This same policy should be adopted relating to the Army composed of young men who should become home-owners and the fathers of children, future citizens of the United States. If necessary in a contingency of attempted invasion, a volunteer army of citizens who are prosperous at home

and love their country, makes a better fighting force than the soldiers of any standing army. This has been exemplified at the battle of Manassas when the volunteers of Virginia whipped the regular army of the United States under General Scott, and at the battle of New Orleans, where the volunteers under General Jackson whipped the flower of the English Army.

Under a government such as we now have with depressed times, millions of unemployed, an oligarchy of wealth in power, it is easy to recruit an army of marines and soldiers, who join the army and navy to get a salary and living, who are trained and disciplined to shoot down their own citizens in times of riots and civil war that comes as a protest against misgovernment.

But as at the time of the fall of the Roman Empire the people of such a nation will have no incentive to protect their country or to resist an invading army. With hope and courage gone, at such a crisis, they lay down their arms or turn them against the government that has reduced them to a state of peonage.

Under our New Constitution with our army of soldiers and marines, back to private life, one of the greatest items of expense that now encumbers our nation, will be wiped out.

The next Congress elected should cancel all debts due the United States by foreign governments in the creating of which the United States has bonded itself to money lenders which under the New Constitution also works cancellation. And under our New Law with no opportunity to collect by

suit, any voluntary debt, debts owned by citizens in foreign countries against our people are, in like manner, cancelled.

With this gesture of amity and friendship to all foreign nations, the basis is laid of a friendly co-operation in the coming of a new civilization and universal peace.

Peace will have come to stay on earth that has been drenched in blood through international entanglements, commercial rivalries and intermeddling with each other. Prosperous and happy peoples, their selfishness held in restraint by a limitation of wealth, character trained, broad-minded, generous and hospitable, will lay aside prejudices. All religions will unite in a few and simple tenets, recognizing the science of civilization, making one true religion and the Temple of Civilization will be Built!

We close this chapter with the apt words of Frederick Lawrence Knowles:

When navies are forgotten
And fleets are useless things,
When the dove shall warm her bosom
Beneath the eagle's wings;

When memory of battles
At last is strange and old
When nations have one banner
And foes have found one fold;

When the Hand that sprinkles midnight
With its powdered drift of suns
Has hushed this tiny tumult
Of armies, swords and guns;

Then Hate's last note of discord
In all God's world shall cease,
In the conquest which is SERVICE,
In the victory which is PEACE!

CHAPTER XXXVII

A THIRD POLITICAL PARTY

THE Remedy is Political and Educational. We cannot reach the Educational until the Political remedy is taken.

We now have two political parties, the Republican and Democratic parties, each a national organization advocating and putting into laws rules of action that govern the people. The issues between them were **once** well defined, one advocating Representative government and the other Democratic ideas looking to Democratic organization of government. But now, these issues have disappeared; and these two old political parties cannot be discriminated, one from the other, both under the influence and directed by the invisible Power that has promoted and is promoting the disastrous laws that have brought this Republic to the condition that it is now in.

They are both responsible for the financial laws that we have. When the Federal Reserve Bank Act was before Congress it passed with the unanimous vote of the Members of both Houses except one man—he from Minnesota. The Presidents elected, in turn, by each of these political parties in the last 50 years, have advocated these infamous laws. And now, there is not a single voice raised in Congress denouncing or criticizing them; and not a step being taken to repeal them.

They, each and all of them, have forgotten, if they ever knew, that Jefferson said, "I sincerely believe the proposed banking system is more dangerous than standing armies."

That Calhoun said, "Never was an engine invented better calculated to place the destinies of the many in the hands of the few." That Thomas H. Benton said, "Its tendencies are dangerous and pernicious to the government. It tends to aggravate the inequality of fortunes: to make the rich richer and the poor poorer: to multiply nabobs and paupers, and to deepen and widen the gulf that separates Dives and Lazarus." That Daniel Webster said, "A free government cannot long endure where the tendency of the law is to concentrate the wealth of the country in the hands of the few, and to render the masses poor and dependent." And that President Jackson, the Hero of New Orleans, vetoed the United States Bank bill and said, "That if it were a bill by which the banks belonged to the Government of the United States, it would be a different proposition." Now the 8th day of January of each year is made Jackson day, the day on which the battle of New Orleans was fought and not one voice on this day, celebrating the memory of Jackson, speaks of his veto of the Bank bill, an act equally as important as his victory at New Orleans.

Now, the leaders, the advocates and speakers of these two old political parties are a unit in violating these self-evident and fundamental principles of a Republican or Democratic government. Are widening the gulf between Dives and Lazarus and the crumbs falling from the table of Dives, given by the hands of charity to the millions of people, are applauded as **prosperity,** the prosperity of the rich. This hypocritical and misleading statement has been spoken from time to time for many years,

when, continuously, during that period, crime, suicides, insanity and tenantry have been annually increasing in number, proof positive that the "tendency of the laws," they have enacted, "is concentrating the wealth of the country in the hands of the few and rendering the masses poor and dependent."

With one hand, the two old political parties, have driven a blade into the heart of the Republic from which is flowing its life blood.

The condition we now have, creating disorder, engendering crime, loss of hope, increasing annually the number of suicides with degeneracy of human character, is the appalling crime within the law, to be considered.

With years of opportunity to inform themselves, correct and repeal these objectionable laws, the Members of the two old political parties are now seeking to mislead the people as to the cause of the present great depression by advancing reasons for it—other than the true reason—that are silly and in many instances evidence of idiocy. What is here said applies to those who are trying to sustain the present wicked laws; others uninformed are attributing it to causes local to the United States, when it is World-wide and the true cause USURY, is World-wide. It is said that "Confidence" is all that is necessary, when one might as well try to lift a mountain with a wooden handspike as to try to remove present conditions by simply having "Confidence" in our present laws and present National Administration.

It is unthinkable to rely on these two old polit-

ical parties to bring us the remedy that will give immediate and permanent relief.

They may loan more money, with or without interest, to corporations, municipalities and the people, that **may** bring a temporary semblance of prosperity, adding to the aggregate credit that is drawing interest, now 9 billion dollars per year, which like a cyclone with its tail on the earth, will wipe up and destroy, in a short time thereafter, all the good that temporary prosperity would accomplish.

To leave the Remedy to the old political parties, means a loss of hope, a continued lack of confidence in the people, with a crisis approaching that is to destroy the Republic and that threatens the life of civilization itself. It should be patent to all that it is hopeless to depend upon the two old parties that are financed in the expenses of their National Campaigns by the Usurers, with Members of Congress, many of them, money lenders or attorneys or employees of Usurers or monopolies—allies of the Usurers.

The only way to a Remedy that can come swift and fast—or come at all—is by the organization of a new political party with the Delegates to its National Convention coming from every part of the United States, representing the victims of the horrid economic system we now have, and, intelligently knowing the truth as to why present conditions, and, the Remedy that should be applied.

Unless this action is taken at once, we may expect disorder worse confounded, with civil war in the United States as now in the republics of South America, the coming of a Dictator, blood flowing

over this land, free speech lost, peonage and bondage for the people, the opportunity passed to save free government: and, in time, an epitaph in the unlettered language of savagery and oblivion written on the tomb of this civilization.

It appeals to all who are honorable and all who have the instincts of a soul within them, to come to the rescue and by practical action, give us a government restored with every prospect of making it a perfect government and a civilization that will be perfect for all time. The opportunity is **now!** Delay will be fatal!

An impromptu National Committee should call a National Conventoin to meet not later than next August, August, 1931, to frame its platform, name its National candidates and prepare to organize and nominate Congressmen in all the states and congressional districts.

It will require all the time intervening between the time of its National Convention and the election in November, 1932, to comply with the laws of the states for the names of candidates to be printed on the ballots, without which, our candidates would not receive a full vote.

I am herewith requesting that **all** persons who have read these chapters, who are in favor of a Third Political party, to write to me, W. H. Harvey, Rogers, Arkansas, Route No. 1, Pyramid Box, giving me their address, post office, street number, post office box or rural route, so that any mail will be delivered that is addressed to them.

THE LAST CHAPTER

THERE are two ways of getting these chapters printed to reach the people. One is by permitting all weekly newspapers, and, supplements of Sunday papers, to print them serially, and to try to get them to do this.

The other way is to print and publish it in book form, both cloth and paper bound, to be sold at the most reasonable price practical. The book form of printing will be more efficient and lasting, retained in each home and better preserved as it passes from hand to hand, giving it as nearly as possible, universal circulation.

It is one thing to print and publish a book, but it is another, more difficult and expensive thing to do, to promote it into a large circulation.

The printing of it in book form and getting it into universal circulation is the first thing to do in order to unite the people in the organization of a new political party. I have practical experience in such work, as at the time of my "Coin's Financial School" and "A Tale of Two Nations," that reached a circulation of two million copies. And my estimate of the **initial** expense of printing and promoting this proposed book into a circulation of millions is, $10,000. More than that would be better. And, after that, our main dependence, financially, will be receipts from the sale of the book, bringing in money enough to keep the presses working, pay the printers, postage and expenses of a sufficient office force, manager and employees, writing and replying to thousands of letters and mailing out books.

I have very little money, only an item, but owe

no debts and own what property I have unencumbered and am a free and independent citizen, but, unable at my own expense, to do more than get this work started, supervising the same and meet my living expenses. The $10,000 must come from others and to meet success should come quickly, as time is of the essence of our success.

I will arrange for the publication of the book with a distinct understanding that the publisher and no individual will receive any profit therefrom, and all profit, if any, to go back into the fund for the promotion of this cause. And this will include myself. I want no profit or compensation except the gratification that we are promoting the greatest cause on earth.

I am herewith asking that the readers of this book, and of this chapter, send all money they possibly can to me, W. H. Harvey, Rogers, Arkansas, Route No. 1, Pyramid Box. I will select a reliable and trustworthy person as custodian of this trust fund, and each person contributing will receive an acknowledgment of what they send, and from time to time, a statement of the progress of the work.

Each one contributing should bear in mind that appeals to assist in a Common Good cause, heretofore, have not brought the assistance expected in sufficient quantity; and that each one contributing should consider this and make the amount he contributes as large as possible. If the amount contributed exceeds the $10,000 it will be all the better and push the work the faster.

With this book getting universal circulation our success in placing this government in charge of a new political party is assured.

As it is now there is a tendency of the majority of the members of the two old political parties to no longer look for relief through them and to join forces with a new political party that offers the practical action that is contained in this book. Now statistics show that the total vote being cast at elections is only about 50 per cent of the total number eligible to vote. This surplus of 50 per cent who are not voting have discovered, as a rule, that there is nothing to be obtained by voting as political parties now are. And of the 50 per cent who are voting, many of them are of the same opinion but go to the polls and vote because of their interest in local candidates.

Our platform adopted in National Convention assembled will have attractive features that will win millions of votes to our cause.

Among them are these:

No more bank failures.

A perfect money system.

A Moratorium pending permanent relief, against all interest bearing debts, all debts including bonds and mortgages, except current commercial debts.

Immediate relief by the expenditure of money by the government in the building of public improvements that will take up all idle labor and put money in circulation among the people.

All money, hereafter, to go into circulation without any interest paid thereon. The present policy of getting money into circulation by loaning it at interest, in time destructive of a civilization, to be never again practiced.

A government without taxation. The people to own their property free from taxation. Our plan

absolutely practical. This, alone, will appeal universally to the people.

Limitation of wealth.

There will come an honorable, worthy and intelligent citizenship expressing itself through a new and practical system of voting.

All legislative power reserved to the people.

The number of office holders and the expense of government reduced to a minimum.

A policy of peace, and no more wars, heralded to the nations of the World. And, in time, our standing army and the number of our marines reduced to a minimum and by a better method defending our country against any foreign enemy.

Immediate prosperity, no taxation, limitation of wealth, greed and selfishness brought under control, a quick stride toward peace and the end of wars, will bring to us a majority of the votes in the United States. And it ought to come with a tumultuous majority that emphasizes that the people are again in control of their government. Bringing with it hope, aspirations, contentment and happiness that will rapidly lessen crime, suicides, insanity; and degeneracy of character that now portends the ruin of a civilization.

I now submit this subject to the People of the United States.

THE END

THE BOOK

Read the title page and what is said on the copyright page.

The money power, monopolies and trusts finance the two old political parties by contributions to the national committee of each. This places the leaders of these old parties under obligation to these contributors and by this influence selfish legislation is obtained.

The new political party we are to organize must refuse any such offers to contribute. And we must depend on the people for our educational and campaign expenses. The people will never obtain a government in their interest till they realize this and act upon it. When one has contributed so little as one dollar, it self-consciously identifies him and makes him one of the movement to make it win. When the people universally recognize this the necessary money for a great educational movement and the expense of a political campaign will come in sufficient amount. Our administration elected to take charge of government, financed by the people, will be under obligation to the people.

The first step for us is to get the TRUTH to the people and the universal circulation of this book is first in importance. And money sufficient to print and promote it into circulation quickly is imperatively necessary to win in 1932. It has been grafted into human nature, in many people "To let George do it"—let others do it. Each one must feel an individual responsibility and place himself on the roll of honor in this gigantic movement.

This is a crusade, the most holy and righteous since time began. And each person, man or woman, who takes a practical part in it will feel a righteous consciousness of a deed performed.

In aiding to get this book into circulation go to your newsdealer, show him the book, tell him that if he handles it you will buy one from him and send others to him to get it. He will order it from a wholesale news house. As soon as book stores and newsdealers everywhere feel there is a demand for this book they will order it and we will soon have the demand for it established all over the United States.

But a step that precedes this is to get the book in circulation generally, so that friends of this movement will have it in all parts of the country, to help start the newsdealers as mentioned in the last paragraph.

The price of the book, paper bound is 25c, cloth bound $1.00. Write for quantity prices.

It is to be sincerely hoped that each one who reads this book will feel an individual responsibility by ordering one or more of the books.

At the time this book is going to press, Dec. 17, 1930, there is an alarming situation in the United States that admonishes us to act quickly in getting the TRUTH to the people.

W. H. (COIN) HARVEY.

REPORT OF
IMPROMPTU NATIONAL COMMITTEE
March 10, 1931

Concurred in by all the 64 Members of the Committee

One of the duties of this committee is to fix a day in August next, and the place, for the meeting of a National Convention that will give birth to a New Political Party.

We decide that the place selected should be centrally located west of the Mississippi river. This can be St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Topeka, Tulsa or other place equally central, depending on the accommodations and conveniences offered us for the holding of the Convention. This, we believe, cannot be determined before June next, when the day in August, and the place, will be fixed by us and made known.

As to credentials that will admit delegates to the Convention, we believe that a method should be adopted that will admit to the Convention only those who are qualified to be delegates. A method that will protect the character and integrity of the Convention.

An application to join any fraternity, any organization, or perform duties under the Civil Service rules requires an examination. There will be no time for the examination of those applying to enter the Convention as delegates; and yet, it is practical to substitute in lieu of an examination, a signed statement showing that the applicant is informed and has knowledge of those things which a personal examination would cover. The statement should show that he is historically informed as to the rise and fall of nations, the effect of USURY on the

organism of governments since the birth of this civilization down to the present time and the destructive effect of a financial system based on USURY in the United States, and in the world; that he is opposed to this financial system, has no confidence in either of the two old political parties whom we hold responsible for these laws in the United States; and desires to become a delegate to the Convention organizing a New Political Party.

It being in lieu of an examination, a statement may be included in the application that will be convincing as to the applicant having acquired the historical data and information referred to.

There has recently been published a book entitled, "The Book" that contains all this information from the earliest period in the history of this civilization down to the present time. It is the only book to our knowledge containing this historical data; and if the applicant has read "The Book," as a matter of examination, it is convincing proof that he is in possession of a knowledge that in this respect entitles him to admission to the Convention.

This is a little greenback book, illustrated, 224 pages, price 25c, that is now obtaining a universal circulation in the United States with the demand for it increasing daily and the printing press taxed to its capacity to keep up with the demand for it. Hence, it is accessible to everyone and each and all of those desiring to be delegates will have every facility for reading this book. And, a clause in the statement that the applicant has thoughtfully read the book will be convincing proof that he has the knowledge and information in this respect necessary to admit him to the Convention.

We therefore adopt the following form of credential to be signed by each delegate, giving his name and address:

FORM OF CREDENTIAL

I, the undersigned, hereby make application to be admitted as a delegate to the Convention organizing a New Political Party. I have thoughtfully read the book entitled, "The Book," and feel that I am fully informed as to the effect of a financial system based on USURY, believe it is destructive of the organism of government and if continued will destroy free government and the life of this civilization. I have no confidence in the two old political parties that are responsible for this iniquitous law; and have a desire to be a delegate to the Convention organizing a New Political Party.

_____

Name Write Plain.

_____

State, Post Office, St. Address, P. O. Box or R. R.

It will be noticed that the credential does not bind the delegate as to anything pertaining to the remedy, that being a subject left exclusively to the Convention.

Printed forms of this credential, on application to the home office of this committee, will be sent by mail. It will be printed together with this report, in press runs of "The Book" till the Convention has met.

At the entrance to the Convention Hall there will be a reception committee seated at tables on which will be the printed credentials so that all coming may quickly sign the credential form. Those thus signing will be delivered the credential which they will surrender to another committee at the entrance door to the Convention Hall and on each delegate will be

pinned a suitable badge that he or she is a delegate to the Convention that will be worn by each delegate during the Convention. The credentials thus signed by the delegates will be taken up by the committee at the entrance to the Convention Hall and handed to the temporary secretary of the Convention who will make a typewritten list by states of those who are delegates in the Convention.

We will name a temporary chairman of the Convention who will be expected to deliver a keynote speech. We will also name the temporary secretary and a sergeant-at-arms and this will end the duties of the committee.

A permanent Chairman and Secretary, organization of the Convention, giving a name to the New Political Party, a platform on which it will go before the people of the United States, nomination of its candidates for President and Vice-President, organization of its National Committee and of the New Party in states and Congressional districts and all other matters pertaining to the legal organization of the New Political Party will be under the exclusive control of the Convention.

A COPY OF THIS REPORT MAY BE HAD FROM W. H. HARVEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE, ROGERS, ARKANSAS, ROUTE NO. 1, PYRAMID BOX.

(Continued on next page)

THE BOOK FUND

The American National Bank of Rogers, Arkansas, an absolutely safe bank, has been appointed treasurer and custodian of "The Book Fund," and is cooperating with us.

Thus far it has been sending a postal card receipt to each person contributing to the promotion fund, and this will be continued. But it is inconvenient, too much detail work, to send a receipt to all persons enclosing money ordering books, as they are becoming so numerous. However, all such money, including promotion money, is deposited with the bank to the account of "The Book Fund" from which the printers and all other expenses are paid; and the account so kept as to show, when audited, the total receipts and who from; and the total expenditures and to whom paid and what for. It is the intention to have the National Committee appoint an auditing committee, the duty of which will be to audit this account; and to audit the account of the treasurer of the National Committee that will have charge of the campaign fund of the New Political Party; the purpose being for the people to know, when any investigation is made, how much and from whom all money is received and how expended. This has never been done by either of the two old political parties, but it should be done by a political party and its auditing committee's report made public.

NEWSPAPERS HELPING US

The following papers are advocating our cause:

The Kansas City Freemason, weekly, Kansas City, Missouri.
The Post, weekly, Burlington, Iowa.
The Star, daily and weekly, Mena, Arkansas.
The Leader, weekly, Lamar, Arkansas.
The News, weekly, Durango, Colorado.
The Conserver, weekly, Los Angeles, California.
The Times, weekly, Pueblo, Colorado.
The Tribune, weekly, Niwot, Colorado.
The Enterprise, weekly, Norphlet, Arkansas.
The Progress Builder, weekly, Roswell, New Mexico.
The Independent, weekly, Vineland, New Jersey.
The American Worker, weekly, Hackensack, New Jersey.
The Express, weekly, Lititz, Pennsylvania.
The Industrial Democrat, weekly, Leesville, Louisiana.